

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1894.

NO. 43

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.
For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.
Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m., and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.
Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.
Leave Mapleton for Lewistown June., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.
For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m., 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.
Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6:42; Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., Altoona 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon 12:48, p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3:20 p. m., Philadelphia 6:50 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
No. 5.	Mixed.	No. 1.		No. 6.	Mixed.	No. 4.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
1 18	9 16	6 20	Robertsdale	8 09	11 45	2 04
1 28	9 26	6 30	Cook's	7 57	11 33	1 54
1 41	9 39	6 43	Cole's	7 43	11 20	1 31
2 06	10 09	7 13	Saltito	7 03	10 50	1 01
2 13	10 16	7 20	Three Springs	6 55	10 42	12 54
2 25	10 29	7 33	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	12 42
		7 46				
		am.	Rockhill	6 30a		
		3 38		6 51p	9 58	12 25
		2 53	Shirley	6 35	9 42	12 10
		3 09	11 06 8 10	*Augh. Mills	6 28	9 34 12 03
		3 14	11 20 8 25	Mount Union	6 15	9 20 11 50

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 3.50, p. m., Cook's, 4.00, Cole's, 4.13, Saltito, 4.38, Three Springs, 4.45, Beersville, 4.58, Rockhill, 5.11, Shirley, 5.26, Aughwick, 5.33; arrive Mt. Union, 5.47, p. m.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, p. m., Aughwick, 4.13, Shirley, 4.20, Rockhill, 4.36, Beersville, 4.43, Three Springs, 5.10, Saltito, 5.17, Cole's, 5.47, Cook's, 5.59; arrive Robertsdale, 6.12, p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.			STATIONS.	EAST.		
No. 12.	No. 10.	No. 9.		No. 3.	No. 11.	No. 8.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A		7 50	4 50	
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog		7 57	4 57	
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock		8 05	5 05	
6 17	9 22	*Locke Valley		8 09	5 09	
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap		8 15	5 15	
5 59	8 59	Stair		8 27	5 27	
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L		8 36	5 36	

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates.
W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, HORT and all matters of interest to the home FORTES. Finely illustrated, \$1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE
Philadelphia, Pa.

ARE YOU A CANDIDATE?

Out in the town of Nottotfast, where I was born and bred,

We want to make a change or two before the year has fled.

The teacher of our grammar school has grown too wise of late!

We want some one to fit the place. Are you a candidate?

The preacher at our little church has so much time to spare,

He talks for hours on politics up in the public square,

And though perhaps this might suit some, we feel quite free to state

We want a man to preach the word. Are you a candidate?

Our station agent has become with such importance decked,

He does not treat the common folks exactly with respect.

He snaps you up e'en if you ask if the next train is late.

We want a more obliging man. Are you a candidate?

Our postmaster so long has had his salary and place

He acts as if to question him was almost a disgrace.

He tells you people should be prompt, while he is always late.

Somehow we want a different man. Are you a candidate?

And e'en our doctor has of late grown tremendous big;

He dresses like an English lord and rides round in a gig,

Such mighty words upon his lips appear to congregate.

We want one we can understand. Are you a candidate?

If any place that I have named you would like to possess,

Send to the town of Nottotfast your full name and address,

The number of the shoes you wear, the inches round your pate,

And this will tell us fair and square you are a candidate.

—Boston Globe.

He Visited His Old Home.

Hello, Jim! Where have you been lately?" shouted a broker the other evening to a portly, finely-dressed man in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The gentleman stopped, shook hands with his friend and replied: "I've been home to see my old father and mother for the first time in sixteen years, and I tell you I wouldn't have missed that visit for all my fortune."

"Kind o' good to visit your boyhood home, eh?" "Yes, sir. Sit down. I was just thinking about the old folks, and feel talkative. If you have a few moments to spare, sit down and listen to the story of a rich man, who had almost forgotten his father and mother."

They sat down, and the man told his story:

"How I came to visit my home happened in a curious way. Six weeks ago I went down to Fire Island, fishing. I had a lunch put up for me, and you can imagine my astonishment when I opened the hamper to find a package of crackers wrapped up in a piece of the little, patent-inside, country weekly published at my home in Wisconsin. I read every word of it, advertisement and all. There was George Kellogg, who was a schoolmate of mine, advertising hams and salt pork, and another boy was postmaster. It made me homesick, and I determined then and there to go home, and go home I did."

"In the first place I must tell you how I came to New York. I had a tiff with my father and left home. I finally turned up in New York with a dollar in my pocket. I got a job running a freight elevator in the very house in which I am a partner. My haste to get rich drove the thought of my parents from me, and when I did

think of them, the hard words that my father last spoke to me rankled in my bosom. Well, I went home. I tell you, John, my train seemed to creep. I was actually worse than a schoolboy going home for a vacation. At last we neared the town, familiar sights met my eyes, and upon my word, they filled with tears. There was Bill Lyman's red barn, just the same; but—great Scott! what were all of the houses? We rode nearly a mile before coming to the station, passing many houses of which only an occasional one was familiar. The town had grown to ten times its size when I knew it. The train stopped and I jumped off.

"Not a face in sight that I knew, and I started down the platform to go home. In the office door stood the station agent. I walked up and said: 'Howdy, Mr. Collins?'

"He started at me and replied; 'You've got the best of me, sir.'

"I told him who I was and what I had been doing in New York, and he didn't make any bones of talking to me. Said he, 'It's about time you came home. You in New York rich, and your father scratching gravel to get a living.'

"I tell you, John, it knocked me all in a heap. I thought my father had enough to live on comfortably. Then a notion struck me. Before going home I telegraphed to Chicago to one of our correspondents there to send me \$1,000 by first mail. Then I went to Mr. Collins' back office, got my trunk in there, and put on an old hand-me-down suit that I use for hunting and fishing. My plug hat I replaced by a soft one, took my valise in my hand and went home. Somehow the place didn't look right. The currant bushes had been dug up from the front yard and the fence was gone. All the old locust trees had been cut down and young maple trees were planted. The house looked smaller somehow, too. But I went up to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and said: 'We don't wish to buy any thing to-day, sir.'

"It didn't take me but a minute to survey her from head to foot. Neatly dressed, John, but a patch and a darn here and there, her hair streaked with gray, her face thin, drawn and wrinkled. Yet over her eyeglasses shone those good, honest, benevolent eyes. I stood staring at her and then she began to stare at me. I saw the blood rush to her face, and with a great sob she threw herself upon me, and nervously clasped me about the neck, hysterically crying: 'It's Jimmy, it's Jimmy!'

"Then I cried, too, John. I just broke down and cried like a baby. She got me into the house, hugging and kissing me, and then went to the back door and shouted: 'George!'

"Father called from the kitchen: 'What do you want, Carline?'

"Then he came in. He knew me in a moment. He stuck out his hand and grasped mine and sternly said: Well, young man, do you propose to behave yourself now?'

"He tried to put on a brave front, but he broke down. There we three sat like whipped school children, all whimpering. At last supper time came and mother went out to prepare it. I went into the kitchen with her.

"Where do you live, Jimmy?" she asked.

"In New York," I replied.

"What are you workin' at, now, Jimmy?"

"I'm workin' in a dry goods store."

"Then I suppose you don't live very high, for I hear tell o' them city clerks what don't get enough money to keep soul and body together. So I'll just tell you now, Jimmy, we've got nothing but roast spareribs for supper. We ain't got any money now, Jimmy. We're poorer nor Job's turkey."

"I told her I would be delighted with the spareribs, and, to tell the truth, John, I haven't eaten a meal in New York that tasted as good as those crisp roasted spareribs did. I spent the evening playing checkers with father, while mother sat by telling me all about their misfortunes, from old white Mooley getting drowned in the pond to father's signing a note for a friend and having to mortgage the place to pay it. The mortgage was due inside of a week and not a cent to meet it with—just \$800. She supposed they would be turned out of house and home, but in my mind I supposed they wouldn't. At last 9 o'clock came, and father said: 'Jim, go out to the barn and see if Kit is all right. Bring in an armful of shingles that are just inside the door and fill up the water pail. Then we'll go off to bed and get up early and go a-fishing.'

"I didn't say a word, but I went out to the barn, bedded down the horse, broke up an armful of shingles, pumped up a pail of water, filled the wood-box and then we all went to bed.

"Father called me at 4.30 in the morning, and while he was getting a cup of coffee I skipped over to the depot cross lots and got my best bass rod. Father took nothing but a trolling line and spoon hook. He rowed the boat with the trolling line in his mouth, while I stood in the stern with a silver shiner rigged on. Now, John I never saw a man catch fish as he did. To make a long story short, he caught four bass and five pickereel, and I never got a bite.

"At noon we went ashore and father went home, while I went to the postoffice. I got a letter from Chicago with a check for \$1000 in it. With some trouble I got it cashed, getting paid in \$5 and \$10 bills making quite a roll. I then got a roast joint of beef and a lot of delicacies and had them sent home. After that I went visiting among my old schoolmates for two hours and then went home. The joint was in the oven. Mother had put on her only silk dress and father had donned his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, none too good, either. This is where I played a joke on the old folks. Mother was in the kitchen watching the roast. Father was out to the barn and I had a clear coast. I dumped the sugar out of the old blue bowl, put the \$1000 in it and placed the cover on again. At last supper was ready. Father asked a blessing over it, and he actually trembled when he stuck his knife into the roast.

"We haven't had a piece of meat like this in five years, Jim," he said, and mother put in with, 'And we haven't had any coffee in a year, only when we went a visitin.'"

"Then she poured out the coffee and lifted the cover of the sugar bowl, asking as she did so, 'How many spoonfuls, Jimmy?'

"Then she struck something that wasn't sugar. She picked up the bowl and peered into it. 'Aha, Master Jimmy, eh? Well, boys will be boys.'

"Then she gasped for breath. She saw it was money. She looked at me, then at father, and then with trembling fingers drew the great rolls of bills out.

"Ha! ha! ha! I can see father now as he stood there then on tip-toe, with his knife in one hand, fork in the other and his eyes fairly bulging out of his head. But it was too much for mother. She raised her eyes to Heaven and said slowly, 'Put your trust in the Lord, for He will provide.'

"Then she fainted away. Well, John, there's not much more to tell. We threw water in her face and brought her to, and then we demolished that dinner, mother all the time saying, 'My boy Jimmy! My boy Jimmy!'

"I stayed at home a month. I fixed up the place, paid off all the debts, had a good time and came back again to New York. I am going to send \$50 home every week. I tell you, John, it's mighty nice to have a home."

John was looking steadily at the head of his cane. When he spoke he took Jim by the hand and said: 'Jim, old friend, what you have told me has affected me greatly. I haven't heard from my home away up in Maine for ten years. I am going home to-morrow.'

(May this story touch other hearts and lead other sons to do likewise. If you cannot visit the old folks, send them loving letters frequently, and never give them reason to think they are forgotten and unloved.)

Why Ought Woman Vote?

From time immemorial, to woman has been assigned the task of caring for the moral training of the children of her household. From the pulpit, from the lecturer's stand and from every reformer that attempts any reformation upon any line of reform, she is admonished that to her especially belongs the duty of teaching her offspring, of instilling into their minds right principles, of training them to walk in the paths of virtue and right ways and shun the paths and ways of vice and keep them free from acquiring bad habits. This she might be encouraged to do with some degree of hope of accomplishing the desired purpose if the streets upon which her boy must enter were kept as free from temptation as her home, but, alas! this is not the case. Laws in which she has no voice in making have been placed upon our statute books that permit legalized temptation to be put in the way of her boy; where so soon as he goes out from a mother's watchful care he is confronted by temptation, allured and enticed in the paths of vice, and thus she is compelled to endure what she might be able, by her vote, to put out of the path of her boy, and this alone ought to be sufficient cause in a land of christian civilization for giving her the right of suffrage.

The plea that woman is not competent to cast an intelligent ballot is not sustained by the history of the past, nor is it sustained by the positions she now holds and fills in our country. If you will take the

Continued on eighth page.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Bare Arm of God."

TEXT: "The Lord hath made bare His holy arm."—Isaiah lii., 10.

It almost takes our breath away to read some of the Bible imagery. There is such boldness of metaphor in my text that I have been for some time getting my courage up to preach from it. Isaiah, the evangelistic prophet, is sounding the jubilate of our planet redeemed and cries out, "The Lord hath made bare His holy arm." What overwhelming suggestiveness in that figure of speech, "The bare arm of God!" The people of Palestine to this day wear much hindering apparel, and when they want to run a special race, or lift a special burden, or fight a special battle, they put off the outside apparel, as in our land when a man proposes a special exertion he puts off his coat and rolls up his sleeves. Walk through our foundries, our machine shops, our mines, our factories, and you will find that most of the toilers have their coats off and their sleeves rolled up.

Isaiah saw that there must be a tremendous amount of work done before this world becomes what it ought to be, and he foresees it all accomplished, and accomplished by the Almighty, not as we ordinarily think of Him, but by the Almighty with the sleeve of His robe rolled back to His shoulder, "The Lord hath made bare His holy arm."

Nothing more impresses me in the Bible than the ease with which God does most things. There is such a reserve of power. He has more thunderbolts than He has ever flung, more light than He has ever distributed, more blue than with which He has overarched the sky, more green than that with which He has emeraldized the grass, more crimson than that with which He has burnished the sunsets. I say it with reverence, from all I can see, God has never failed.

You know as well as I do that many of the most elaborate and expensive industries of our world have been employed in creating artificial light. Half of the time the world is dark. The moon and the stars have their glorious uses, but as instruments of illumination they are failures. They will not allow you to read a book or stop the ruffianism of your great cities. Had not the darkness been persistently fought back by artificial means, the most of the world's enterprises would have halted half the time, while the crime of our great municipalities would for half the time run rampant and unrebuked; hence all the inventions for creating artificial light, from the flint struck against steel in centuries past to the dynamo of our electrical manufactories. What uncounted numbers of people at work the year round in making chandeliers and lamps and fixtures and wires and batteries where light shall be made, or along which light shall run, or where light shall poise! How many bare arms of human toil—and some of those bare arms are very tired—in the creation of light and its apparatus, and after all the work the greater part of the continents and hemispheres at night have no light at all, except perhaps the fireflies flashing their small lanterns across the swamp.

But see how easy God made the light. He did not make bare His arm; He did not even put forth His robe; He did not lift so much as a finger. The flint out of which He struck the noonday sun was the word, "Light." "Let there be light!" Adam did not see the sun until the fourth day, for, though the sun was created on the first day, it took its rays from the first to the fourth day to work through the dense mass of fluids by which this earth was compassed. Did you ever hear of anything so easy as that? So unique! Out of a word came the blazing sun, the father of flowers, and warmth and light! Out of a word building a fire-place for all the Nations of the earth to warm themselves by! Yea, seven other worlds, five of them inconceivably larger than our own, and seventy-nine asteroids, or worlds on a smaller scale! The warmth and light for this great brotherhood, great sisterhood, great family of worlds, eighty-seven larger or smaller worlds, all from that one magnificent fire-place, made out of the one word—Light. The sun 886,000 miles in diameter. I do not know how much grander a solar system God could have created if He had put forth His robe; but to say nothing of an arm made bare! But this I know, that our noonday sun was a spark struck from the anvil of one word, and that word "Light."

"But," says some one, "do you not think that in making the machinery of the universe, of which our solar system is comparatively a small wheel working into mightier wheels, it must have cost God some exertion? The upheaval of an arm either robed or an arm made bare?" No; we are distinctly told otherwise. The machinery of a universe God made simply with His fingers. David, inspired in a night song, says so—"When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers."

A Scottish clergyman told me a few weeks ago of dyspeptic Thomas Carlyle walking out with a friend one starry night, and as the friend looked up and said, "What a splendid sky!" Mr. Carlyle replied as he glanced upward, "Sad sight, sad sight!" Not so thought David as he read the great Scripture of the night heavens. It was a sweep of embroidery, of vast tapestry, God manipulated. That is the allusion of the psalmist to the woven hangings of tapestry as they were known long before David's time. Far back in the ages what enchantment of thread and color, the Florentine velvets of silk and gold and Persian carpets woven of goats' hair! If you have been in the Gobelin manufactory of tapestry in Paris—alas, now no more!—you witnessed wondrous things as you saw the wooden needle or broach going back and forth in and out; you were transfixed with admiration at the patterns wrought. No wonder that Louis XIV bought it, and it became a possession of the throne, and for a long while none but thrones and palaces might have any of its work! What triumphs of loom! What victory of skilled fingers! So David says of the heavens that God's fingers wove into them the light; that God's fingers tapestried them with stars; that God's fingers embroidered them with worlds.

How much of the immensity of the heavens David understood I do not know. Astronomy was born in China 2800 years before Christ was born. During the reign of Hoang-Ti astronomers were put to death if they made wrong calculations about the heavens. Job understood the refraction of the sun's rays and said they were "turned as the clay to the seal." The pyramids were astronomical observatories, and they were so long ago built that Isaiah refers to one of them in his nineteenth chapter and calls it the "pillar at the border." The first of all the sciences born was astronomy. Whether from knowledge already abroad or from direct inspiration, it seems to me David had wide knowledge of the heavens. Whether he understood the full force of what he wrote, I know not, but the God who inspired him knew, and He would not let David write anything but truth, and therefore all the worlds that the telescope ever reached or Copernicus or Galilei or Kepler or Newton or Laplace or Herschel or our own Mitchell ever saw so easily made that they were made with the fingers. As easily as with your fingers you mold the

wax, or the clay, or the dough to particular shapes, so He decided the shape of our world, and that it should weigh six sextillion tons, and appointed for all worlds their orbits and decided their color—the white to Sirius, the ruddy to Aldebaran, the yellow to Pollux, the blue to Altair, marrying some of the stars, as the 2400 double stars that Herschel observed, administering to the whims of the variable stars as their glance becomes brighter or dim, preparing what astronomers called, "the girle of Andromeda," and the nebula in the sword handle of Orion. Worlds on worlds! Worlds under worlds! Worlds above worlds! Worlds beyond worlds! So many that arithmetics are of no use in the calculation! But He counted them as He made them, and He made them with His fingers! Reservation of power! Suppression of omnipotence! Resources as yet untouched! Almighty yet undemonstrated! Now, I ask, for the benefit of all disheartened Christian workers, if God accomplished so much with His fingers, what can He do when He puts out all His strength and when He unlimbers all the batteries of His omnipotence? The Bible speaks again and again of God's outstretched arm, but only once, and that in the text, of the bare arm of God.

My text makes it plain that the rectification of this world is a stupendous undertaking. It takes more power to make this world over again than it took to make it at first. A word was only necessary for the first creation, but for the new creation the unsleeved and unlimbered fore arm of the Almighty! The reason of that I can understand. In the shipyards of Liverpool or Glasgow or New York a great vessel is constructed. The architect draws out the plan, the length of the beam, the capacity of tonnage, the rotation of wheel or screw, the cabin, the masts and all the appointments of this great palace of the deep. The architect finishes his work without any perplexity, and the carpenters and the artisans toil on the craft so many hours a day, each one doing his part, until with flags flying, and thousands of people huzzinga on the docks, the vessel is launched. But out on the sea that steamer breaks her shaft and is limping slowly along toward harbor, when Caribbean whirlwinds, those mighty hunters of the deep, looking out for prey of ships, surround that wounded vessel and pitch it on a rocky coast, and she lifts and falls in the breakers until every joint is loose, and every spar is down, and every wave sweeps over the hurricane deck as she parts midships.

Would it not require more skill and power to get that splintered vessel off the rocks and reconstruct it than it required originally to build her? Aye! Our world that God built so beautiful, and which started out with all the flags of Edenic foliage and with the chant of paradisaical bowers, has been sixty centuries pounding in the skeries of sin and sorrow, and to get her out, and to get her off, and to get her on the right way again will require more of omnipotence than it required to build her and launch her. So I am not surprised that though in the drydock of one word our world was made, it will take the unsleeved arm of God to lift her from the rocks and put her on the right course again. It is evident from my text and its comparison with other texts that it would not be so great an undertaking to make a whole constellation of worlds, and a whole galaxy of worlds, and a whole astronomy of worlds, and swing them in their right orbits as to take this wounded world, this stranded world, this bankrupt world, this destroyed world, and make it as good as when it started.

Now, just look at the enthroned difficulties in the way, the removal of which, the overthrow of which, seem to require the bare right arm of omnipotence. There stands heathenism, with its 860,000,000 victims. I do not care whether you call them Brahmins or Buddhists, Confucians or fetich idolaters. At the World's Fair in Chicago last summer those monstrosities of religion tried to make themselves respectable, but the long hair and baggy trousers and trinketed robes of their representatives cannot hide from the world the fact that those religions are the authors of funeral pyre, and juggernaut crushing, and Ganges infanticide, and Chinese shoe torture, and the aggregated massacres of many centuries. They have their heels on India, on China, on Persia, on Borneo, on three-fourths of the acreage of our poor old world.

I know that the missionaries, who are the most sacrificing and Christlike men and women on earth, are making steady and glorious inroads upon these built up abominations of the centuries. All this stuff that you see in some of the newspapers about the missionaries as living in luxury and idleness is promulgated by corrupt American or English or Scotch merchants, whose loose behavior in heathen cities has been rebuked by the missionaries, and these corrupt merchants write home or tell innocent and unsuspecting visitors in India or China or the darkened islands of the sea these falsehoods about our consecrated missionaries, who, turning their backs on home and civilization and emolument and comfort, spend their lives in trying to introduce the mercy of the gospel among the downtrodden of heathenism. Some of those merchants leave their families in America or England or Scotland and stay for a few years in the ports of heathenism while they are making their fortunes in the tea or rice or opium trade, and while they are thus absent from home give themselves to orgies of dissoluteness such as no pen or tongue could, without the abolition of all decency, attempt to report. The presence of the missionaries, with their pure and noble households, in those heathen ports is a constant rebuke to such debaucheries and miscreants. If Satan should visit heaven, from which he was once roughly but justly expatriated, and he would write home to the realms pandemoniac, his correspondence published in Diabolos Gazette or Apollyonic News, about what he had seen, he would report the temple of God and the Lamb as a broken down church, and the house of many mansions as a disreputable place, and the cherubim as suspicious of morals. Sin never did like holiness, and you had better not depend upon satanic report of the sublime and multipotent work of our missionaries in foreign lands. But notwithstanding all that these men and women of God have achieved, they feel and we all feel that if the idolatrous lands are to be Christianized there needs to be a power from the heavens that has not yet descended, and we feel like crying out in the words of Charles Wesley:

Arm of the Lord, awake, awake!
Put on Thy strength, the Nations shake!

Aye, it is not only the Lord's arm that is needed, the holy arm, the outstretched arm, but the bare arm! There, too, stands Mohammedanism, with its 176,000,000 victims. Its Bible is the Koran, a book not quite as large as our New Testament, which was revealed to Mohammed when in epileptic fits, and resuscitated from these fits he dictated it to scribes. Yet it is read to-day by more people than any other book ever written. Mohammed, the founder of that religion, a polygamist, with superfluity of wives, the first step of his religion on the body, mind and soul of woman, and no wonder that the heaven of the Koran is an everlasting Sodom, an infinite seraglio, about which Mohammed promises that each follower shall have in that place seventy-two wives, in addition to all the wives he had on earth, but that no old woman shall ever enter heaven. When a bishop of England recently proposed that the best way of

saving Mohammedans was to let them keep their religion, but engraft upon it some new principles from Christianity, he perpetrated an ecclesiastical joke, at which no man can laugh who has ever seen the tyranny and domestic wretchedness which always appear where that religion gets foothold. It has marched across continents and now proposes to set up its filthy and accursed banner in America, and what it has done for Turkey it would like to do for our Nation. A religion that brutally treats womanhood ought never to be fostered in our country. But there never was a religion so absurd or wicked that it did not get disciples, and there are enough fools in America to make a large discipleship of Mohammedanism. This corrupt religion has been making steady progress for hundreds of years, and notwithstanding all the splendid work done by the Jessups, and the Goodells, and the Blisses, and the Van Dykes, and the Posts, and the Misses Bowns, and the Misses Thompsons, and scores of other men and women of whom the world was not worthy, there it stands, the giant of sin, Mohammedanism, with one foot on the heart of woman and the other on the heart of Christ, while it mumbles from its minarets this stupendous blasphemy: "God is great, and Mohammed His prophet." Let the Christian printing press at Beyrout and Constantinople keep on with their work and the men and women of God in the mission fields toil until the Lord crowns them, but what we are all hoping for is some supernatural from the heavens, as yet unseen, something stretched down out of the skies, something like an arm uncovered, the bare arm of the God of Nations!

There stands also the arch demon of alcoholism. Its throne is white and made of bleached human skulls. On one side of that throne of skulls kneels in obeisance and worship democracy, and on the other side republicanism, and the one that kisses the cancerous and gangrened foot of this despot the oftenest gets the most benedictions. There is a Hudson River, an Ohio, a Mississippi of strong drink rolling through this Nation, but as the rivers from which I take my figure of speech empty into the Atlantic or the Gulf this mighty flood of sickness and insanity and domestic ruin and crime and bankruptcy and woe empties into the hearts, and the homes, and the churches, and the time, and the eternity of a multitude beyond all statistics to number or describe. All Nations are mauled and scarified with baleful stimulus, or killing narcotic. The pulque of Mexico, the cashew of Brazil, the hashish of Persia, the opium of China, the guano of Honduras, the wedro of Russia, the soma of India, the aguardiente of Morocco, the arak of Arabia, the mastic of Syria, the raki of Turkey, the beer of Germany, the whiskey of Scotland, the ale of England, the all drinks of America, are doing their best to stupefy, inflame, dement, impoverish, brutalize and slay the human race. Human power, unless re-enforced from the heavens, can never extirpate the evils I mention. Much good has been accomplished by the heroism and fidelity of Christian reformers, but the fact remains that there are more splendid men and magnificent women this moment going over the Niagara abyss of inebriety than at any time since the first grape was turned into wine and the first head of rye began to soak in a brewery. When people touch this subject, they are apt to give statistics as to how many millions are in drunkards' graves, or with quick tread marching on toward them. The land is full of talk of high tariff and low tariff, but what about the highest of all tariffs in this country, the tariff of \$900,000,000 which run put upon the United States in 1891, for that is what it cost us? You do not tremble or turn pale when I say that. The fact is we have become hardened by statistics, and they make little impression. But if some one could gather into one mighty lake all the tears that have been wrung out of orphanage and widowhood, or into one organ diapason all the groans that have been uttered by the suffering victims of this holocaust, or into one whirlwind all the sighs of centuries of dissipation, or from the wicket of one immense prison have look upon the glaring eyes of all those whom strong drink has endugedoned, we might perhaps realize the appalling desolation. But, no, no, the sight would forever blast our vision; the sound would forever stun our souls. Go on with your temperance literature; go on with your temperance platforms; go on with your temperance laws. But we are all hoping for something from above, and while the bare arm of suffering, and the bare arm of invalidism, and the bare arm of poverty, and the bare arm of domestic desolation, from which rum hath torn the sleeve, are lifted up in beggary and supplication and despair, let the bare arm of God strike the breweries, and the liquor stores, and the corrupt politics, and the license laws, and the whole inferno of grogshops all around the world. Down, thou accursed bottle, from the throne! Into the dust, thou king of the demijohn! Parched be thy lips, thou winecup, with fires that shall never be quenched!

But I have no time to specify the manifold evils that challenge Christianity. And I think I have seen in some Christians, and read in some newspapers, and heard from some pulpits a disheartenment, as though Christianity were so worsted that it is hardly worth while to attempt to win this world for God, and that all Christian work would collapse, and that it is no use for you to teach a Sabbath class, or distribute tracts, or exhort in prayer meetings, or preach in a pulpit, as Satan is gaining ground. To rebuke that pessimism, the gospel of smashup, I preach this sermon, showing that you are on the winning side. Go ahead! Fight on! What I want to make out to-day is that our ammunition is not exhausted; that all which has been accomplished has been only the skirmishing before the great Armageddon; that not more than one of the thousand fountains of beauty in the King's park has begun to play; that not more than one brigade of the innumerable hosts to be marshaled by the rider on the white horse has yet taken the field; that what God has done yet has been with arm folded in flowing robe, but that the time is coming when He will rise from His throne, and throw off that robe, and come out of the palaces of eternity, and come down the stairs of heaven with all conquering step, and halt in the presence of expectant Nations, and flashing His omniscient eyes across the work to be done will put back the sleeve of His right arm to the shoulder, and roll it up there, and for the world's final and complete rescue make bare His arm. Who can doubt the result when according to my text Jehovah does His best; when the last reserve force of omnipotence takes the field; when the last sword of eternal might leaps from its scabbard? Do you know what decided the battle of Sedan? The hills a thousand feet high. Eleven hundred cannons on the hills. Artillery on the heights of Givonne, and twelve German batteries on the heights of La Moncello. The Crown Prince of Saxony watched the scene from the heights of Mairy. Between a quarter to 6 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of September 2, 1870, the hills dropped the shells that shattered the French host in the valley. The French Emperor and the 86,000 of his army captured by the hills. So in this conflict now raging between holiness and sin "our eyes are unto the hills."

Down here in the valleys of earth we must be valiant soldiers of the cross, but the Commander of our host walks the heights and views the scene far better than we can in the valleys, and at the right day and the right

hour all heaven will open its batteries on our side, and the Commander of the hosts of righteousness with all his followers will surrender, and it will take eternity to fully celebrate the universal victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. "Our eyes are unto the hills." It is so certain to be accomplished that Isaiah in my text looks down through the field glass of prophecy and speaks of it as already accomplished, and I take my stand where the prophet took his stand and look at it as all done. "Halleluliah, 'tis done." See! Those cities without a tear! Look! Those continents without a pang. Behold! Those hemispheres without a sin! Why, those deserts, Arabian desert, American desert, and Great Sahara desert, are all irrigated into gardens where God walks in the cool of the day. The atmosphere that endroes our globe floating not one groan. All the rivers and lakes and oceans dimpled with not one falling tear. The climates of the earth have dropped out of them the rigors of the cold and the blasts of the heat, and it is universal spring! Let us change the old world's name. Let it no more be called the earth, as when it was reeking with everything pestiferous and malevolent, scarlet with battlefields and gashed with graves, but now so changed, so aromatic with gardens, and so resonant with song, and so sublimed with beauty, let us call it Immanuel's Land or Beulah or millennial gardens or paradise regained or heaven! And to God, the only wise, the only good, the only great, be glory forever. Amen.

Tennessee Has a Treasury Surplus.

State Comptroller Harris, of Tennessee, has given out a statement showing that after all the expenditures of 1894 are accounted for and the interest on the State debt due January 1, 1895, is paid there will be a surplus in the treasury of \$440,000.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	\$2.45
Medium, 1893, choice	1.80
Pea, 1893, choice	1.75
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2.25
White kidney, 1893, choice	2.30
Black turtle soup, 1893	2.10
Lima, Cal., 1893, 60 lbs.	1.55
Green peas, bbls, 4 bush	1.20

BUTTER.	
Creamery—State, best	22 1/2 @ 23
State, common to good	18 @ 22
Western, firsts	19 @ 21
Western, seconds	22 @ 24
Western, thirds	— @ 18
State dairy—h. f., tubs and pails, extras	23 @ —
H. f., tubs and pails, firsts	20 @ 22
H. f., tubs and pails, seconds	18 @ 19
Welsh tubs, best lines	— @ —
Welsh tubs, seconds	— @ —
Welsh tubs, thirds	— @ —
Western Im. creamery, firsts	17 @ 18
W. Im. creamery, seconds	15 @ 16
W. Im. creamery, thirds	— @ —
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	14 1/2 @ 15
W. Factory, fresh, seconds	— @ 14
W. Factory, thirds	13 @ —

CHEESE.	
State—Full cream, large, fancy	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Full cream, large, choice	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Full cream, good to prime	10 1/2 @ 11
State Factory—Part skims, choice	9 1/2 @ 10
Part skims, fair to good	6 @ 7 1/2
Part skims, common	4 @ 5
Full skims	2 @ 3

EGGS.	
State and Penn.—Fresh	— @ —
Western—Fresh, best	11 1/4 @ 12
Lined	— @ 14

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Apples—Spitz, 4 bbl	4.00 @ 6.00
Greening, 4 bbl	4.00 @ 4.50
Baldwin, 4 bbl	4.00 @ 4.75
Grapes, Catawba, 4 basket	8 @ 12
Concord, 4 basket	— @ —
Cranberries, Cape Cod, 4 bbl	5.50 @ 7.00
Jersey, 4 crate	1.25 @ 1.60

HOPS.	
State—1893, choice, 4 lb	— @ 22
1893, common to prime	20 @ 21
1892, choice	18 @ —
1892, common to prime	14 @ 17
Old odds	5 @ 11

HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay—Good to choice 100 lb	85 @ 90
Clover mixed	60 @ 65
Straw—Long rye	50 @ 65
Short rye	40 @ 45

LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	10 1/2 @ —
Western, 4 lb	— @ 10 1/2
Oakens, local, 4 lb	8 1/2 @ —
Western, 4 lb	8 @ 8 1/2
Roosters, old, 4 lb	6 @ 6 1/2
Turkeys	8 @ —
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., 4 pair	— @ —
Western, 4 pair	60 @ 70
Geese, Western, 4 pair	112 @ 137
Pigeons, 4 pair	30 @ 40

DRESSED POULTRY—DRY-PACKED.	
Turkeys, 4 lb	8 @ 12 1/2
Chickens, Phila., 4 lb	11 @ 14
State and Penn., 4 lb	9 @ 9 1/2
Western, 4 lb	8 @ 9
Fowls—St. and West, 4 lb	8 @ 9
Ducks—Western, 4 lb	10 @ 12
Near by, fancy, 4 lb	12 @ 14
Geese—Near by & Md., 4 lb	12 @ 13
Squabs—Dark 4 doz	1.75 @ 2.00
White, 4 doz	3.25 @ 3.50

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes—State, 180 lbs	1.25 @ 2.00
Jersey, 4 bbl	1.50 @ 1.75
L. I., in bulk, 4 bbl	2.00 @ 2.25
Cabbage, 100	3.00 @ 5.00
Onions—St. & West, 4 bbl	1.50 @ 1.75
Eastern, red, 4 bbl	1.75 @ 2.00
L. I. & Jersey, yellow, 4 bbl	1.50 @ 1.75
Squash, marrow, 4 bbl	1.75 @ 2.00
Hubbard, 4 bbl	2.00 @ 2.50
Carrots, 4 bbl	1.00 @ —
Turnips, Russia, 4 bbl	70 @ 75
White, 4 bbl	— @ —
Celery, L. I., 4 doz, bunches	1.00 @ 1.50
Cauliflowers, 4 bbl	2.00 @ 5.00
Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey	2.00 @ 2.75
Vineyard, 4 bbl	2.50 @ 4.00
Parsnips, 4 bbl	1.00 @ —
Spinach, Norfolk, 4 bbl	75 @ 1.00

GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—Winter Patents	3.70 @ —
Spring Patents	3.90 @ 4.00
Wheat, No. 2 Red	65 1/2 @ 65 3/4
May	70 @ —
Corn—No. 2	— @ 42 1/2
Oats—No. 2 White	— @ 34 1/2
Mixed Western	— @ —
Rye—State	— @ —
Barley—Ungraded Western	63 @ 64
Seeds—Clover, 100	10.50 @ 11.75
Timothy, 100	4.25 @ 5.00
Lard—City Steam	— @ 8

LIVE STOCK.	
Beeves, city dressed	6 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Milch Cows, com. to good	30.00 @ —
Calves, City dressed	8 @ 12 1/2
Country dressed	7 @ 11
Sheep, 100 lbs	2.50 @ 4.00
Lambs, 100 lbs	4.50 @ 5.00
Hogs—Live, 100 lbs	5.80 @ 6.25
Dressed	6 1/2 @ 9

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 28.

Lesson Text: "God's Covenant With Noah," Genesis ix., 8-17.—Golden Text: Genesis, ix., 13—Commentary.

8. "And God spoke unto Noah and to his sons with him, saying." We have passed over probably 1500 years since the last lesson, during which time the views of Cain and Abel had full time to develop and bear fruit. In the line of Seth, who took the place of Abel, his brother, the most notable of those recorded in chapter v. was Enoch, the seventh from Adam (Jude 14), who walked with God at least 300 years and was then translated without tasting death. The descendants of Cain, who turned away from God, gave their attention to building cities, inventing musical instruments, working in brass and iron and trying to make this world a happy place without God. The result of Cain's way is seen in chapter vi., 5, and the only remedy was the deluge, which came after long warning, destroying all except Noah and those with him in the ark.

9. "And I, behold, I establish my covenant with you and with your seed after you." This is the first covenant, so called, in the Scriptures and is first mentioned in chapter vi., 18. It concerns the whole earth. Then we have 400 years later the covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob concerning the land of Canaan and the people who should inherit it as a center of blessing to the whole earth. These two are unconditional. About 400 years later we have the conditional covenant at Horeb. Compare Deut. v., 2, 3, and Gal. iii., 17. Then some 400 years after that we have the unconditional covenant with David concerning the throne and the kingdom. Happy are all who can make the last words of David their own and rest quietly in the faithfulness of God—"Although my house be not so with God, yet He hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things and sure" (II Sam. xxiii., 5).

10. "And with every living creature that is with you, of the fowl, of the cattle and of every beast of the earth with you; from all that go out of the ark to every beast of the earth." The Lord is good to all, and His tender mercies are over all His works (Ps. cxlv., 9). Even the sparrows of which five are sold for two farthings are cared for by Him (Luke xii., 6). And the whole creation which still groans and travaileth in pain because of sin shall yet be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God (Rom. viii., 21, 22).

11. "And I will establish my covenant with you. Neither shall all flesh be cut off any more by the waters of a flood; neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth." The next purification of the earth shall be fire, after which there shall be a new earth, with righteousness to abide forever (II Pet. iii., 6, 7, 10, 13). The earth will not be destroyed—that is, annihilated—but purified from all defilement, loosed (as the word "dissolved" signifies) from its bondage of sin. And as it was in the days of Noah so shall it be in the days preceding that purification (Luke xvii., 26, 27).

12. "And God said, This is the token of the covenant which I make between Me and you, and every living creature that is with you, for perpetual generations." In great mercy and loving kindness God condescends to give to man outward and visible signs of His faithfulness. The token to Abraham was circumcision; in the passover it was the blood upon the door; to Rahab it was the scarlet cord; to Gideon the fire from the rock; to Ahaz it was the virgin's son (Gen. xvii., 11; Ex. xii., 13; Joshua ii., 12, 18; Judg. vi., 17, 21; Isa. vii., 14). The last, even Jesus Himself, is to us the sign that He will do all that He has said.

13. "I do set My bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between Me and the earth." This is the first time that we read of the rainbow, and it is only spoken of in four places, here and in Ezek. i., 28; Rev. iv., 3; x., 1. Four in Scripture is the perfect number concerning the earth, and in each of these four places the bow speaks of a redeemed earth. In the other three places as well as in this it is seen in connection with Him who is the only Redeemer.

14. "And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the clouds." The clouds would be more interesting to us if we remembered that He brings them and that they are the dust of His feet (Nah. i., 3). He led Israel by a pillar which was a cloud by day and a fire by night, and which He also spread over the whole encampment as a covering (Ex. xiii., 21, 22; Ps. cv., 39). At the transfiguration a cloud overshadowed Him, and when He ascended a cloud received Him, and when He shall come again in His glory bringing His saints with Him it will be in the clouds of heaven (Math. xxiv., 5; xxv., 64; Acts i., 9). Clouds sometimes teach, though His way be not clear to us, yet we are to trust Him implicitly.

15. "And I will remember my covenant, which is between Me and you, and every living creature of all flesh, and the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh." See also what He will remember in Lev. xxvi., 42, 45, and Ezek. xvi., 60. Consider what we are to remember in Deut. vii., 18; viii., 2; I Chron. xvi., 12; Eccl. xii., 1; I Cor. xi., 24, 25. Take comfort also in what He will not remember (Isa. xliii., 25; Heb. viii., 12; x., 17). Notice that in the margin of Isa. xliii., 6, 7, we are called "the Lord's remembrances" and observe carefully what we are to remind them of. The B. V. says we are to take no rest and give Him no rest till He does this. He does not need to be reminded, but He condescends to let us do this, and loves to have us plead His promises.

16. "And the bow shall be in the cloud, and I will look upon it, that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth." How many of us ever think when we see a rainbow in the clouds that God is looking specially upon it and is interested in it; that the cloud is His, and the bow is His, and the covenant is His, and when we are interested in that which interests Him then we have fellowship with Him? When the clouds come in our lives, may we by faith see also the bow and rejoice that however things may seem to go we are in the bonds of an everlasting covenant ordered in all things and sure.

17. "And God said unto Noah, This is the token of the covenant which I have established between Me and all flesh that is upon the earth." The word for "establish" is often translated "raise up," "confirm," "perform," "accomplish," and is the very word used when speaking to Moses of Christ, "I will raise them up a prophet like unto thee." All things that God says or does are established in Christ. When we are in Christ by simple faith

TALMAGE WILL RESIGN.

He Startles His Congregation by the Unexpected Announcement.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage at the close of the Sunday services announced to his congregation in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Tabernacle that he intended to resign, and that his resignation would go into effect on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day he took charge of the church.

The church was crowded to the doors, and when Mr. Talmage made the announcement men and women were almost speechless with surprise for several minutes.

"There had been no intimation of such a thing. His text was from Revelations vii., 17—'And He shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.' When the sermon was finished Dr. Talmage said:

"I have an announcement to make which may be of some interest to this congregation."

He then leaned over and, picking up several sheets of paper, began reading as follows:

"This coming spring I will have been pastor of this church twenty-five years. A quarter of a century is long enough for any minister to preach in one place. At that anniversary I will resign this pulpit, and it will be occupied by such person as you may select."

"Though the work has been arduous, because of the unparalleled necessity of building three great churches, two of them destroyed by fire, the field has been delightful and blessed of God."

"No other congregation has ever been called upon to build three churches, and I hope no other pastor will be called to such a fearful and tremendous undertaking."

"My plans after resignation have not been developed, but I shall preach, both by voice and newspaper press, as long as my life and health are continued by the grace of God."

"From first to last we have been a united people, and my fervent thanks are to all the Board of Trustees and elders, whether of the present or past, and to all the congregation and to the people of the city of Brooklyn. I have no vocabulary intense enough to express my gratitude to the newspaper press of these cities for the generous manner in which they have treated me and augmented my work for this quarter of a century."

"After such a long pastorate it is a painful thing to break the ties of affection, but I hope our friendship will be renewed in heaven."

As Dr. Talmage finished speaking he seemed almost to break down. He nervously clutched at a glass of water which was beside him, and after taking a long drink seemed to regain his strength. He tried to join the congregation in singing the closing hymn, but could not do so.

After the hymn was sung he pronounced the benediction, and then hurriedly left the church for his home.

When Dr. Talmage was seen at his home he refused to say anything about his cause for resigning from the church.

"I have nothing further to say to the public now beyond what is contained in the announcement that I made at the church this evening."

It is suggested that Dr. Talmage intends to resign because he is opposed to the Board of Trustees, who are anxious to charge an admission fee of ten cents to all visitors who attend the church. For several years Dr. Talmage has been greatly worried by the financial condition of the Tabernacle.

His salary is \$12,000 a year, but during the past four years he has not received anything for his preaching. Dr. Talmage, in his sermons, often made the announcement that he dedicated his salary as pastor of the church to the cause of God.

He often went on lecturing tours, as he explained, to get money to defray the expenses of the Tabernacle. One year ago he announced from the pulpit in the Tabernacle that the church was in such a condition financially that unless \$20,000 of the floating debt were raised by April 1, 1893, he would be compelled to resign. This sum was raised.

Russell Sage holds a mortgage of \$125,000 on the Tabernacle, with interest which amounts to \$15,000. This interest Mr. Sage thinks ought to be paid, and recently he has been stirring up the trustees.

LOST ON THE DEEP.

Six Brave Rescuers Meet a Tragical Fate.

The steamer Amsterdam from Rotterdam, brought to New York a sad tale of loss at sea. Six of her men were drowned by the upsetting of a lifeboat while going to the assistance of the American fishing schooner Maggie E. Well.

The names of the heroic men who risked their lives and lost them are: J. Meyer, chief officer, aged twenty-eight years; F. Requant, boatswain, twenty; A. J. Oudyn, carpenter; A. Bosch, steerage steward; F. G. E. Eichorn, quartermaster; A. Van Fleet, seaman.

Captain Stenger gives a graphic tale of the said disaster:

"On January 11," says he, "during a strong gale, we saw the Maggie E. Well in distress."

"The crew of fourteen signalled us by gestures that the vessel was in a sinking condition. I called my crew on deck and told them the position in which the schooner was. Immediately the first officer and six of our crew offered themselves to man a boat and go to their rescue."

"At about 12 o'clock noon the boat, No. 4, left our ship and everything went all right until it reached the vicinity of the wreck, when a sudden snowstorm, with squalls, capsized the boat. Three of the crew disappeared immediately, and the remaining four succeeded in taking hold of the capsized boat. I went at once to their assistance, and succeeded in getting the capsized boat alongside the Amsterdam, but the remaining four men were so thoroughly exhausted by the cold that they were not able to take hold of the life-saving apparatus which was thrown to them, and were drowned, with the exception of one sailor, who, by his extraordinary presence of mind and calm behavior, got hold of a rope and was hoisted on board."

"Another crew presented themselves to man a second boat, but owing to the increasing wind and weather, I objected, and concluded to wait for better weather and a calm sea. We kept in the vicinity of the wreck until 6 o'clock, when, in a heavy squall, we lost sight of her, and although we searched two hours, we were not able to find any trace of the wreck, and proceeded."

"The wreck appeared to be the American schooner Maggie E. Well, but we could not read her full name."

The passengers were very much impressed with the efforts of the ship's officers and crew to save the American sailors. The captain did everything in his power, and remained in the vicinity till 8 o'clock, at which time he lost all trace of the schooner and further waiting was useless.

The heroism of the crew, who, understanding perfectly the danger of the undertaking, yet voluntarily risked their lives for the sake of saving those of others, has certainly never been surpassed.

LATER NEWS.

HARVARD defeated Yale in the joint debate at Cambridge, Mass.

THE United States cruiser Montgomery, on her trial run in Long Island Sound, made nineteen knots an hour, two knots more than her contract required; the builders will get a bonus of \$200,000.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE CHARLES P. THOMPSON, of Gloucester, Mass., committed suicide by shooting.

THE National Farmers' Alliance in session at Chicago, Ill., has adopted resolutions requesting Secretary of Agriculture Morton to resign because he had denounced their organization.

JOHN HARDY was hanged at Welch, W. Va., for the murder of Thomas Drew. Wilson Howard was hanged at Lebanon, Mo., for the murder of a deaf mute. Albert F. Bamberger was hanged near Cando, North Dakota, for the murder of six members of the Kreider family. Ernst Lacore was hanged at Joliet, Ill., for the murder of Nellie Byron.

ST. GAUDEN'S World's Fair medal has been rejected by Secretary Carlisle because of the nudity of the male figure in relief which is represented on it.

BIDS for the new bonds were received by the Treasury Department in remarkably large numbers.

THE Provisional leaders have made all preparation for declaring a Republic in Hawaii; a constitution has been drafted and a flag chosen; a royalist lobby has been sent to Washington.

THE Brazilian insurgents on Concilio Island, in Rio Harbor, with a loss of 120 killed.

AFTER four days of continuous fighting the army of President Vasquez, of Honduras, has been completely routed by the revolutionists and their Nicaraguan allies.

ARTHUR AND FLOYD GRIFFIN, aged eighteen and sixteen respectively, sons of Burleigh Griffin, and also James, aged sixteen, son of Aaron Pitcher, were drowned in Orsego Lake, N. Y., while skating.

SEVEN children dead with diphtheria is the misfortune that has befallen the family of Andrew Albert, of Delaware Water Gap, Penn. The last to succumb was George Albert, aged eighteen. One was a young woman of twenty and a bride of two months.

N. L. ODELL, an aeronaut, was killed while making an ascension in Washington, N. C. The balloon burst when it had reached a height of 300 feet. Odell's body was badly mangled.

A HURRICANE swept over Oak Cliff and South and East Dallas, Texas, destroying property to the extent of \$100,000 and killing a boy. Its path was 100 yards wide.

THREE men were killed and eighteen injured in a wreck on the J. E. Potts Lumber Company's tram road, ten miles south of Camden, Ark. The disaster was caused by the giving away of a trestle.

THOMAS BENNETT, colored, and an ex-convict, pleaded guilty in the St. Clair (Ill.) County Court to the burglary of an office, from which he stole two cigars valued at ten cents. He was sent to the penitentiary for six years.

MRS. LOUIS A. LANCASTER met a frightful death by fire at Milwaukee, Wis., in trying to save the life of her two-year-old child.

A MEMORIAL window in honor of the naval heroes who died in the Samoan storm of March, 1889, was unveiled at the Annapolis (Md.) Naval Academy.

THE Hon. Lorin E. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, reached Washington after his long trip across the continent, and at once went to the legation.

THE hard times have struck Washington society pretty hard, and the gayeties of the winter are on a much more moderate scale and much less numerous than they were last season. Some of the biggest houses are closed.

MRS. CLEVELAND held her first public reception. There were no cards required, and the attendance was, of course, something enormous. The reception began at 3.30, and lasted two hours.

ADMIRAL DE MELLO has been deposed from his position of leader of the forces operating against the Brazilian Government, because he failed to bring troops from the South to aid the insurgents in the bay in making their proposed land movements.

HEAVY gales in the bay at Bilbao, Spain, have caused the loss of twenty-five fishermen.

A FRENCH force in Tonquin, China, was attacked from ambush by pirates and lost twenty men killed and wounded.

TO VIVISECT MURDERERS.

Bill to Make Executions Scientific and Medical Experiments.

A remarkable bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature by Representative Pohlen, of Stark County, at the request of a physician, who is one of his constituents. The bill abolishes hanging, and provides that all murderers sentenced to death shall be executed by means of anaesthetics, which are to be administered under the supervision of a Board of Physicians and Scientists.

The condemned man having been placed in a painless sleep, the scientists are to be permitted to take the top of his skull off and watch the action of the brain or lay bare his heart and other vital organs in order to study their action.

The author of the bill has flooded the State with circulars in support of the measure.

THE commissioner to suppress the yellow disease on peaches in Connecticut has made his report. Ten per cent. of the 283,783 trees visited were found to be diseased and destroyed. The largest number in any one orchard was 5000.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

Want Deer Shooting Suspended.

A movement is on foot in Suffolk County to have a law passed prohibiting deer shooting for several years. This is the result of the bitter feeling against the leasing of about all the deer-shooting grounds in the county. Petitions will be circulated for signatures. The petitions will be forwarded to the Legislature asking for the passing of a law to suspend deer shooting.

Affects \$25,000,000 Worth.

The Court of Appeal has decided that a foreign corporation could buy and sell real estate in this State.

The decision affects \$25,000,000 worth of property.

George Z. Erwin Dead.

Ex-Senator George Z. Erwin died at Potsdam early a few mornings ago. He was a member of the State Senate from St. Lawrence County, and served from 1888 to 1893.

He was first elected to the Assembly in 1882 and was chosen Speaker in 1885. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the same position in 1884 and 1886, but was again chosen Speaker in 1888.

The ex-Senator had been ill since last spring, before the close of the Legislature. His condition was considered very serious then, from a complication of heart and kidney difficulties. A month ago his death was expected hourly, but latterly he had seemed better.

About 4 o'clock he arose and was placed in a chair by his attendants. He sat there a few minutes and said he was getting faint, and wanted to get back to bed. Before he could be moved he had expired.

Deer Starve to Death.

G. L. Stanton, well known to Adirondack frequenters, writes from Blue Mountain Lake about the widespread destruction of deer throughout that region. He says their death is not caused by their being worried by dogs, but is due to starvation.

There is not food enough to support them. After the snow gets deep, Mr. Stanton declares that they are found sometimes four or six together lying dead without a mark upon them. He says that the deer have increased in number amazingly since the enactment of the law stopping the shipment of venison to market.

Cheap Pawnshop a Success.

The new six per cent. pawnshop in Rochester, for the benefit of the unemployed who will pawn their goods but will not accept charity, is proving a great success. It is modeled after the *mont de pieté* shop in Paris and bears that name. It is managed by a board of directors, including clergymen and philanthropists, to whom come applications to be investigated before they are granted. It proved worthy the articles offered by the applicants are accepted at reasonable values and loans made at six per cent. Imposition by thieves and swindlers is thus prevented. Charity workers consider the shop a great aid in relieving suffering.

State Bar Association.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association was called to order in the Senate chamber by President J. Newton Fiero.

Many prominent members of the bar, members of the Legislature, and spectators were present. President Fiero delivered an address, taking for his subject, "A Practical View of Law Reform in New York."

After the transaction of miscellaneous business a recess was taken until 8 o'clock, p. m.

The evening session was held in the Assembly chamber, which was crowded to the doors, in anticipation of the presence of Vice-President Stevenson and United States Senator Dolph.

The galleries were also filled. The prominent citizens of Albany, including many ladies, were present, as were also the leading lights of the State bar and members of the Legislature.

In the well sat the Judges of the Court of Appeals, United States Senator Hill, and the Supreme Court Judges. President Fiero presided. He introduced Vice-President Stevenson, who delivered a brief address.

United States Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon, was then presented, and he delivered the annual address, taking for his subject "Law Reform."

A vote of thanks was given both of the distinguished speakers by the members of the association, and an adjournment was taken to the Governor's annual reception to the members of the Legislature, which was held at the Executive Mansion.

Report on State Prisons.

The report of Superintendent Lathrop, of the Department of State Prisons, shows that at the end of the last fiscal year the number of convicts in the three State prisons was 3491, being 104 less than a year previous.

The average cost of maintenance was \$137.04 each convict. There were but 1305 convicts employed in productive industries on September 30, 1893, compared with 2162 on the same day in 1892.

This falling off affected the prison receipts from industries. The employment of convict labor in building workshops at Clinton and Auburn prisons has saved the State about \$46,000.

The largest item in the statement of expenses is that caused by escaping prisoners. Three men made the attempt while working on the road outside of the walls and two are still at large. The expense of escape has been charged to road building.

Ten thousand dollars was appropriated to carry on the work last year, as follows: Plant, \$2440; guards, \$2154; teams, \$1992; escapes, \$3002; engineer, \$210; sundries, \$114.

State Board of Health.

Dr. F. O'Donohue, of Syracuse, President

of the State Board of Health, announces the standing committees of the year:

Executive and Finance—Dr. William F. Millbank, of Albany; Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, and G. H. Wolcott, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson.

Vital Statistics—Dr. M. M. Adams, of Watertown; Dr. Cyrus Edson and Dr. John Edwards, of Gloversville.

Laws—G. H. Wolcott, Attorney-General Hancock and Dr. William E. Millbank.

Quarantine—Dr. William T. Jenkins, of New York; State Engineer Adams and John Edwards.

Public Institutions—Attorney-General Hancock, G. H. Wolcott and Dr. John Edwards.

Drainage—State Engineer Adams, Dr. Cyrus Edson and Dr. M. M. Adams.

Effluvium Nuisance—Dr. John Edwards, Dr. Cyrus Edson and Dr. William T. Jenkins.

State Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society convened in annual session at Albany, President John B. Dutcher, of Pawling, presiding. The report of the Executive Board, covering the work of the society in furthering the magnificent New York exhibit at the World's Fair and detailing the success of the year's fair at Syracuse, was presented.

Assemblyman Howard Thornton, of Orange County, was introduced, and urged upon the attention of the members of the society the measure pending in the Legislature providing for the remuneration of farmers for tuberculous cattle killed by order of the State Board of Health. The Committee on Legislation of the incoming Executive Board was directed to give due attention to the measure.

The report of the Treasurer showed an increased indebtedness for the year.

A resolution was adopted endorsing Governor Flower's recommendation for a legal holiday in September to be known as Harvest Day. Another resolution passed unanimously proves the efforts of Commissioner of Agriculture Schraub in fighting against fraudulent butter and cheese, and endorses the bill introduced in the Senate by United States Senator Hill directed against fraudulent butter and cheese.

Officers were then chosen for the ensuing year, President J. B. Dutcher being re-elected.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JULES VERNE is sixty-five years old. GOVERNOR PENNOYER, of Oregon, is a rich man.

LOUIS KOSSUTH is blind, as the result of influenza.

REED's picture has just been hung up in the Speaker's corridor.

DR. HALL, the State geologist of New York, is over eighty years of age.

WILLIAM POTTER, the retiring United States Minister at Rome, has given 1000 lire to the poor of that city.

THE British Royal Astronomical Society has conferred its gold medal on Professor S. W. Burnham, an American astronomer.

It is said that the King of Siam has become so addicted to the use of stimulants that he is practically a mental and physical wreck.

THE Queen has conferred the dignity of knighthood upon William Lane Booker, Consul-General of Great Britain at New York.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, the new President of the Council of Ministers of President Carnot, of France, is the third of his name to fill that high place.

CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM PENN LYON, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has retired from the bench after a continuous service of twenty-two years.

SAMUEL LAYCOCK, the Lancashire dialect poet who died recently, learned the trade of cotton spinner and got his education by reading after his work.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD, of Illinois, finding that he "could not perform his social duties while ignorant of the art of dancing" has learned how to waltz.

SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee, is the only public man in Washington now who was there when Galusha A. Grow first went to Congress, in 1851.

THE health of the little eleven-year-old Crown Prince of Germany is causing anxiety.

He suffers from constant muscular trembling and twitching, and he has been forced to cease both his military exercises and his studies.

SIR ANDREW CLARK's fortune, every penny of which was made in his profession, is just over \$1,000,000. This is not the medical high-water mark, for the late Sir Walter Gull, who also started without a penny, amassed half a million more.

TIMOTHY KEENEY, a wealthy paper manufacturer, died at Manchester, N. H., recently, aged ninety-one. Mr. Keeney was the first paper manufacturer in this country to make paper pulp from wood shavings and accumulated a large fortune in the business.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is a much worried man just now. His hair was gray long ago from worry, now it is white. He is, probably, the only monarch in Europe who is obliged almost daily to take large sums from his allowance as sovereign and apply them to the needs of failing individuals and institutions.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BOSTON has fifty-three labor unions.

PITTSBURGH has a trade school for girls.

THE Federation claims 652,300 members.

TEN trade organizations work eight hours.

OMAHA (Neb.) packing houses employ 4500.

THE British miners' strike cost \$150,000,000.

MICHIGAN has 6000 union commercial drummers.

IN Great Britain 1000 miners are killed annually.

CORNELLVILLE, Penn., has 9000 coke ovens running.

EUROPEAN laborers are emigrating from America.

PARKER, Penn., is to have a co-operative glass mill.

RAILROAD trainmen paid \$2,243,000 in bene fits in a decade.

MILAN, Italy, is to have an international workmen's congress.

THE labor troubles in the Black Hills are growing more and more serious.

WEAVERS held a convention in New Bedford, Mass., to discuss proposed labor laws.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPs.

Compressed air motors are to be tried in Wilkesbarre, Penn., as a trolley substitute.

It is said that rice paper is made from neither rice nor rice straw, but from a pithy plant found in China, Corea and Japan, called tung toua.

Sir James Crichton Browne, the expert on brain diseases, asserted in a popular lecture that insomnia is not attendant with such disastrous consequences as is commonly supposed.

Camphor trees have been planted at Sanford, Fla., and give proof of adaptability to soil and conditions. This is the identical camphor tree from which all the camphor of commerce is obtained.

The connection between coal smoke and London fog was again demonstrated during November, when the air was unusually clear, apparently in consequence of diminished combustion of coal following mild weather.

It has been proven that the use of glue was known 3,300 years ago. A sculpture of Thebes as early as the third Thothmes, who is said to have been the Pharaoh of the Exodus, represents some carpenters applying veneering with glue.

A new surgical instrument is an arrangement of magnetic needles in a foil covered glass tube. It locates particles of iron or steel in the body, and is capable of detecting a piece of wire an eighth of an inch long at a distance of six inches.

The snake laboratory now being built under government supervision at Calcutta will be the first institution of its kind in the world. It is intended for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the properties of snake venom, and testing cures for snake bites.

The Russian authorities have intervened on behalf of the nightingale. The police of Kiev found some bird catchers, who were on their way to Moscow with six hundred nightingales in cages. The bird catchers were captured and fined and their little victims were taken to the Botanic Gardens and released. It is said they rose in the air in song, which was responded to by the other birds around.

Queer Tales About Cranes.

Among my numerous references to curious habits of birds are several concerning the dancing carnivals which cranes are said to indulge in at certain times of the year; also one from the pen of a Texas lady (written for one of the juvenile journals of New England) giving minute particulars of a game of handball between birds of the species mentioned. The ball used was a "witch ball" from the stomach of a dead steer. The cranes were stationed about 10 feet apart, and for more than an hour this truthful lady of the State of Sam Houston and Davy Crockett watched the "ebb and flow," of the exciting game.

Pliny, who wrote his celebrated "Natural History" nearly 2,000 years ago, attributes habits to the crane which seem equally as unlikely as those reported by the female ornithologist, Lone Star. He says:

"They maintain a set watch all night long, and have their sentinels. These stand upon one foot, and hold a little stone with the claws of the other, which, falling from the claw if they should chance to sleep, might awaken them and reprove them for their negligence. While the sentinels watch all the rest sleep, couching their heads under their wings; one while they rest on one foot, others while they shift to the other. The captain of the guards constantly giveth signals to the others.—[St. Louis Republic.]

Ropes of Pearls.

When D'Israeli, in "Lothair," mentioned Corisande's "ropes of pearl," the idea seemed rather barbaric in its splendor, and merely an outburst of the Oriental imagination of the writer. Now, however, several of our women of society boast of these splendid, long strings, each separate pearl of which may be worth from \$500 to \$1,000. These sumptuous chains are from a yard to a yard and a half in circumference, and are worn wound once around the throat, with the rest of the "rope" hanging loosely over the corsage to the waist.—[New York Journal.]

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES
IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton
Depot, Pa., as second-class matter.

SALTILLO.

T. L. Uttley is very ill.
It is said R. W. Hudson is to receive
a full line of goods shortly.
Houses are very scarce—indeed not
any to be had at this time.
Thomas and Newville Shaver started
for Butler, Pa., last Saturday.
Rev. Ott will commence a protracted
meeting at this place in two weeks.
Any parties wanting fine shoes at the
lowest prices would find it to their in-
terest to go to K. M. Henderson on Up-
per Main St. Millinery also selling be-
low cost.

Three or four disgraceful fights have
been indulged in by young men going
and returning from Fairview church. It
is high time the full majesty of the law
was enforced and by the time an unbi-
ased judge passed sentence this country
adjacent to Saltillo and Saltillo com-
bined would be much improved.

The sad news reached friends here
Saturday of the death of Prof. Vincent,
of Butler, Pa. Prof. Vincent was for-
merly of Orbisonia. The sad news is
conveyed ere this to his widowed moth-
er in Wisconsin. Prof. Vincent was a
brother-in-law of Thomas Sharer, of
this place.

A primary election was held at the
La Palace hotel last Saturday night and
we rather think the wives of some of
the lords of creation waited supper till
after ten o'clock. We don't see any
good done at town elections, anyhow,
and we guess a little moral town like
this could take care of itself after the
lock-up is finished, anyhow.

The P. O. S. of A. entertainment
promises to be a piece of dramatic tal-
ent and will inspire the hearts of all true
hearted freemen, and women, too, for
we believe the sentiments of loyalty
and right are dear to the hearts of all
true women, and the banner of our own
beloved America is an ensign to awaken
in the minds of all Americans the time
of long ago when our forefathers fought
for home and liberty and the Christian
religion which we enjoy. Long may the
stars and stripes flutter in the breeze of
freedom.

TROUGH CREEK.

Our roads have commenced to dry up
nicely but the rain on Sunday will make
them bad again if they are used as much
as they have been of late.

Notwithstanding the aggravation of the
tariff, the weather continues mild.
A number of farmers have taken ad-
vantage of the mild weather to set post
fences; an excellent time for the busi-
ness.

A life long Republican who weighs
matters closely remarked to me the
other day that there is but one member
of the Huntingdon bar that he could
conscientiously vote for for president
judge and that man is a Democrat and
his name is John M. Bailey.

Harrison Bumgardner informed me
last week that a considerable amount
of meat with poison on it had been
scattered along the road between his
place and where he is hauling ties from
on the Kendig land. It was evidently
put there for the purpose of killing dogs
or it would not have been put along the
road. A female dog belonging to W.
H. Prough got enough to kill her.

Nearly the whole valley was in a state
of excitement last week over the report
that Frank Mierley's dog had gone mad
and bitten four persons, that Mr. Mi-
erley's little girl was terribly bitten on
the arm and that the sore was very
angry looking and the arm badly swol-
len. Your correspondent had the satis-
faction of seeing the girl on last Fri-
day and talking to Mr. Mierley. The
girl had a mark on the wrist at the time
that could be seen without a magnifying
glass by one who had reasonable eye-
sight and that was about all. There
was no swelling and had been none.
The dog did bite or snap at four dif-
ferent persons, but the most damage
was the tearing of the clothes, unless
the future develops something else. Mr.
Mierley thinks the dog had been given
poison. He killed the dog.

SMITH VALLEY.

A. M. Dell and family, of Calvin, were
visiting friends here on Sunday.

Farmers are busily engaged plowing
preparatory to the early spring work.

The prospects for a good wheat crop
next harvest are very promising. Wheat
has been growing all winter.

J. C. Chilcote and wife, accompanied
by their little girl, are visiting their
children, who reside in the Mountain
city.

The young folks held a sociable and
taffy party at the residence of J. C. Chil-
cote on the 19th inst. They report
having enjoyed themselves hugely.

The Mission Band's meeting at Bow-
man's chapel on Sabbath evening was a
glorious success. The leader, Mrs. My-
erly, is very enthusiastic in her efforts.

D. C. Pheasant and wife, of Altoona,
are calling on their numerous friends
hereabouts at present. It looks like it
did in the good by-gone days to see D.
C. in his native vale.

The meeting at Sherman is growing
both in spiritual manifestations and
personal interest. One soul has been
converted and others are crying for
God's pardoning love.

On the 17th inst. while Ephraim and
W. H. Dell were hauling stone they cap-
tured a black snake which measured
four feet in length. The reader may
think it early for snake stories but this
is a true statement and somewhat of a
curiosity to see these tempters of Eve
out in January.

The roads of our valley are in a very
bad condition. We think it would be
of great personal benefit and make
some of our citizens public benefactors
if they would follow the example set by
J. S. Pheasant, and haul some stone off
the fields and place them where the su-
pervisor could use them in filling up low
places in the road.

Some of the boys (would-be young
men) of this section had better be care-
ful how they are conducting themselves
when in company. It is a lamentable
case when young men cannot go to any
gathering, either social or religious, with-
out getting shamefully drunk. How long
are we to be pestered with this demon
intemperance?

MILL CREEK.

Institute next Saturday.
Earnest Simpson, of Illinois, arrived
in Mill Creek last Saturday.

Eldon Johnston, wife and daughter,
of Newton Hamilton, spent last Satur-
day and Sunday with relatives in this
section.

Miss Mabel Carothers and Ethel
Mennld visited friends in Mapleton last
week.

Messrs. Gso. W. Hanawalt, of Mc-
Kees Rock, and Don Haven, of Hun-
tingdon, called on friends here last Mon-
day.

Adam Rupert, an aged gentleman
living across the river, is seriously ill
with asthma and grip. There are only
three members of this family and all are
afflicted.

"Grandma" Rickets, the oldest resi-
dent of this place, died last Friday
morning after an illness of two weeks.
She was 82 years, 2 months and 16
days old.

Jacob Howard, an aged gentleman
who was taken to the asylum about two
months ago, died last Sunday and was
brought to Mill Creek, the home of his
daughter, Mrs. Theopholis Civils, for
interment.

The latest in this section is stealing.
Last week one of our stores was en-
tered by burglars and a considerable
loss was the result. Last Monday night
somebody helped themselves to twelve
bushels of grain out of Mr. Bousum's
granary.

PAGE.

The protracted meeting at Sherman
school house is still in progress.

Ephraim Dell has been fortunate
enough to get his ice house filled.

Among the recent sick in this vicini-
ty were Mrs. A. W. Pheasant and Mrs.
A. R. Foster.

Mrs. Peterson, of Springfield town-
ship, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. T.
W. Smith, in this valley.

D. C. Pheasant and wife, of Altoo-
na, spent a portion of the past week
among friends and relatives in this val-
ley.

Harmony chapel, in Trough Creek
valley, which has been closed for re-
pairs for some time will be re-opened
Sunday, February 4th. Rev. W. H.
Gladden will assist the pastor, Rev. Bur-
row, in the re-opening services.

MOUNT UNION.

T. M. Sechler was off duty last week
wrestling with the gripe.

Mrs. W. G. Ewing and daughter, Iva,
visited friends at Pennsylvania Furnace
over Sunday.

Miss Grace Ewing returned on Satur-
day from a two weeks' visit among Al-
toona friends.

Dr. W. J. Oatman, of this place, re-
turned last week from a ten-days' visit
to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Sechler attended
the funeral of Mr. Sechler's aunt at
Bellwood last week.

Miss Effie Eberman returned last
week from a month's trip among friends
in the northern part of the state.

Wm. A. Defrehn is rapidly recover-
ing from a severe attack of the gripe.
Quite a number of our residents are
housed with similar ailments.

Revival services at the M. E. church
in this place under the direction of the
pastor, Rev. Wm. Brill, are continuing
nightly with gratifying success.

The primary elections for the selec-
tion of candidates to be voted for at the
February election will be held on Fri-
day evening, the 26th at 7 P. M., in the
school house.

Chas. W. Hiney resumed charge of
school No. 4 of this place on Monday
last, after an absence of three weeks,
during which R. S. Henderson, of Ma-
pleton, filled his position to the entire
satisfaction of all interested.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. Clarkson has been called to
New York by the illness of her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Green are now "at
home" to their friends at No. 325, Main
Street.

Mrs. Bruce Yocum, of Mapleton, is
visiting friends here and caring for her
aged mother.

Some rare bargains were to be had
at the sale at Paradise Furnace in stock
also in grain.

The meeting in the M. E. church
closed on Thursday night. There were
fourteen conversions.

The reopening of the Lutheran church
will take place in two weeks, followed
by special services during the week.

Rev. Burrow preached on Sabbath
afternoon instead of evening as he is
conducting a meeting in Hare's valley.

Mrs. R. B. Meminger and daughter,
Mamie, are visiting Mrs. J. O. Heaton.
All three spent a delightful day at the
home of Joseph Curfman last week.

The W. C. T. U. held its regular
meeting at Mrs. J. O. Heaton's on Fri-
day evening and each one felt more de-
termined than ever to continue their ef-
forts in this work.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, de-
pending upon a healthy condition of all the vi-
tal organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a
Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered
you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kid-
neys be affected you have a pinched look.
Secure good health and you will have good
looks. Electric Bitters is the great alternative
and tonic acts directly on these vital organs.
Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a
good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons
at 50c. per bottle.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd,
of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with
a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough
set in and finally terminated in Consumption.
Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live
but a short time. I gave myself up to my Sa-
vior, determined if I could not stay with my
friends on earth, I would meet my absent
ones above. Ms husband was advised to get
Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption,
Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in
all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank
God I am now a well and hearty woman's
Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

New Millinery.

New Hats

New Bonnets

Babys Hats

and a ps.

I have a full line of seas-
onable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT. PA

CHRISTMAS

X—X—X

*is over but this does not do away with the
necessity of buying household necessities
We had a good trade in holiday goods and
now we are turning our attention to these
necessities. Examine our stock.*

Lynn's Novelty Store,

HUNTINGDON, - - PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS. Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill
and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar,
Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing,
etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-
class Mill and Lumber Yard.

A
Happy
New
Year.

Where there is
plenty there is gen-
erally happiness.
THOSE PEOPLE
have the most
who get the most
for each dollar
they spend judi-
ciously.

Your dollar will
go farthest at our
store. Our stock
and assortment are
purchased with a
view to please our
customers. Trade
with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

PENN STREET
.....Restaurant.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!
Wholesale and Retail.

I will receive daily the Best Shell
and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town
Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the
city. Open until 12 o'clock
Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, - - Pa.

Go To

CHAS. INGWER

The Pittsburg Tailor

-FOR A-

Fine and
Perfect-Fitting
SUIT.

Mount Union, - - Penn.

LOCAL NOTES.

—James H. Hooper had one of his feet badly pinched yesterday by a heavy casting falling on it at Speer's Juniata Works.

—Ira Weibley, of Huntingdon, has been spending a few days of the past week among his former associates in this place.

—A. Lincoln Smith, of Altoona, who had been visiting among parents and friends in Cass township last Saturday returned to the Mountain city.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.
H. H. SWOPE.

—The extensive coal wharves at Mifflin station, P. R. R., will be removed to Lewistown junction, McManus & Reily having the contract, work to be begun in March.

—Allison Heeter spent a few days of last week visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. L. Robley, of Altoona, whose serious illness has been noted in these columns. The latest information concerning her reports her condition somewhat improved.

—Some miscreant who hasn't the least indication of principle one night last week stole four hens from John A. Patterson who lives just beyond the northwestern limits of this borough. Considering Mr. Patterson's condition the crime becomes more heinous although at best a thief is a despicable character.

—John G. Gillam has broken ground for a new store room at the corner of Sherman and Main street. A double tenement, generally known as the Price house, stands on this corner. The eastern end of this building will be converted into the front of the store room and the addition will be built back along Sherman street.

—Study German with *Germania*, a magazine for the study of the German language and literature. Highly recommended by eminent professors of German and the press as "the best effort yet made to assist students of German and to interest them in their pursuit." Subscription price \$2.00. Single copies 20 cents. *Germania*, Manchester, N. H.

—Letters have been received in this vicinity from William Harvey, "accountant and liquidator," London, Can., stating that in looking over the accounts of the *Ladies Home Monthly* he finds the party addressed is credited with a prize which has never been claimed which will be forwarded for 75 cents, the cost of casket packing and delivery. The whole thing is a swindle.

—Clyde Greenland, who has been employed in the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railroad shops for the past two years, will remove with his family next week to Cassville, Huntingdon county, and engage in farming. We are sorry to part with these estimable young people and trust the change will prove a profitable one.—*Bellwood Bulletin*.

—Annie, a daughter of A. K. Skipper, of this place, last Wednesday evening met with an accident that might have proved more serious than it did. She was lighting a lamp with a paper taper and after igniting the wick threw the paper upon the floor intending to step on it. The flames caught her clothing and before they could be extinguished much of her clothing had been burned off her and her body was considerably scorched.

—A number of the Republicans of this borough met at the borough office last Saturday evening and placed in nomination a ticket to be voted for at the coming election as follows: W. H. Spangler, burgess; A. Heeter, judge; H. H. Swope, inspector; A. W. Swope, justice of the peace; L. M. Speer and J. K. Gillam, councilmen; J. G. Hicks and I. N. Swope, school directors; John A. Toomey, collector; J. A. Brumbaugh, auditor; S. P. Stubbs, high constable. We understand that another ticket will be nominated this week. This is the first time in the history of this borough that a political ticket has been placed in nomination for borough officers.

—Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief department are telling about a fond parent in Italy who immediately sent two remaining sons to this country upon receiving the news of another son's death on the Pennsylvania railroad and a check for \$500, representing a death benefit held by the son, who belonged to the relief department. It is said to be an actual fact, the other two sons being now employed as laborers on the line and being members of the relief.

—The extra force which had been employed at the Mapleton sand company's works was suspended last week. Mr. Hatfield has given a large number of men employment during the past few months and thereby has prevented considerable want. His works have been running steadily since last fall and much money has been kept in circulation in consequence. Truly this community has been highly favored when the condition of our people is compared with that of residents in most other places.

—We are glad to announce that the Juniata works of the Speer white sand company were started yesterday. These works have been idle since the assignment of the company last June. The plan of settlement as outlined in these columns last week has been accepted and the property will be reassigned in the courts at Pittsburg next Saturday. If the company can secure the trade it had before the assignment was made there seems no reason why it shouldn't be able to meet all obligations as per the terms of the extension. So may it be.

—The revival in the M. E. church still continues with interest and bower. Twenty-seven have already found Christ, while at the altar are many other earnest seekers. The young converts are entering into the active work. The last two devotional meetings of the Epworth League have been led by those who have found peace since the revival began. The christian people realizing the importance of the occasion are consecrated to the work and putting forth every effort. The large and attentive audiences that fill the church nightly show that the world is not unmindful of the Spirit. Services for next Sabbath are as follows: Sunday school, 9.30 A. M.; general class service, 10.30 A. M.; Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Senior League, 6 P. M.; revival services, 7 P. M.

—The February number of *Godey's Magazine* appears in a new and most attractive cover, and with many innovations and improvements in the inside of the Magazine. In every respect this number is the most attractive ever issued by the Godey Publishing company. It has a choice and varied contents, the opening article, "How to Make Money in Wall Street," being from the pen of Henry Clews. There are the opening chapters of a novel, "This Man and This Woman," by Margaret Lee, with illustrations by Paul Nimmo Moran; a short story, "The World's Gain," by Henry Milford Steele; "Superstitious of the English Miner," by S. P. Cadman; "Feroline," short Story, by Lucy C. Lillie; "The Valley of Roses," by Prof. A. L. Lawson; "The Royalty of Hawaii," by Herbert Stanley Renton; "American-Women in Mexico," by Marie Robinson Wright; "A Tragedy Pro Tem," short story, by James Clarence Harvey; "A Begging Letter," a farce, by Anna Robeson Brown, with short sketches, numerous illustrations, and poems by Louise Chandler Moulton, Clinton Scollare, Richard Burton, Henry Tyrrell, Marie Frances Upton, A. L. Donaldson and others. Florence Hull conducts the Home Department, Stella G. Florence's name appears as fashion editor, and there is a new department for Our Boys which ought to attract universal attention.

—**School Report.**

Following is the report of the Railroad school, Union township, for the 4th month ending January 18, 1894:

Railroad School—G. W. Wright, Teacher.			
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole attendance	31	21	52
Ave. "	27	18	45
Per cent. of "	86	88	87

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Charley Cowher, Elba Cowher, Harry Clemens, Clarence Coder, Edith Cowher, Sadie Cowher, Bertha Grove, Effie Miller, Agnes Grove, Rillie Skipper, May Robley, Ida Cowher, Lizzie McMullen. Visitors, 29.

—**Burglary at Mill Creek.**

The store of B. R. Foust & Son, of Mill Creek, was entered by burglars Wednesday night of last week. An entrance was effected by cutting out a panel of one of the doors. The safe was blown open and it appears the thieves made a good haul. Among the missing articles, catalogued by Will Stonebraker were \$130.18 in postage stamps of the denomination of 1, 2, 5, 8, and 10 cents, and \$74.28 in cash; also a check of J. G. Gillam on the First National Bank of Huntingdon for \$20, and three pension checks, one belonging to Mrs. Mary Stull for twenty-four dollars, and two others, to J. C. Stitt and Henry L. Mickel for \$36 each. An amount of cash somewhere between \$100 and \$150, 2 gold watches, one open face with Trenton movement, the other a hunting case belonging to the late B. R. Foust, one open face silver watch and a letter case containing notes and deeps was also stolen from the safe. The only articles of merchandise missing is a pair of No. 9 shoes. Mr. Stonebraker's overcoat was also taken. Thursday afternoon three tough characters were arrested at Harrisburg. They seemed to be well furnished with postage stamps. I. N. Foust, Will Stonebraker and Detective Westbrook went down on Friday and we are informed they identified some of the property.

—**Local Institute.**

Following is the programme of local institute to be held at Mill Creek, January 27, 1894:

"School Room Attractions"—Flora Himes, B. P. Steel, E. Guy Rex.

"What benefit do our country schools receive from our normal schools?"—Ezra Lehman, E. U. Hamilton, J. A. Myers.

"Primary Reading"—Lottie Spiese, Grace Hooper, Ralph Yoder.

"Arithmetic"—J. G. Zerby, Rupert Swigart, H. W. Pyles.

"What is the future of our children?"—Clinton Felmlie, I. N. Swope.

G. Rudy.

"What our Schools need most"—S. "Discipline"—W. M. Benson, George Kyper, Bruce Boring.

"Pupils, Parents and Teacher"—L. R. Smith, J. G. Dell, Harvey Tate.

Bring your "Songs and Glees."

All friends of education are invited.

J. O. SMITH,
E. U. HAMILTON,
GEO. KYPER,
CLINTON FELMLEE,
Committee.

An entertainment, by the pupils of the Mill Creek school, will be held in the Baptist church Friday evening, January 26, 1894. S. G. Rudy county superintendent will be present and make an address. Entertainment will consist of dialogues, declamations, select readings, etc.

—**Literary Society Programme.**

Following is the programme of the literary society held at Latta Grove school house, January 16, 1894:

Music.

Declamation by Esco Walker, entitled, "All About a Slide."

Select reading by Allison Wible, entitled, "Anecdotes of Sir Matthew Hale."

Dialogue by Ora Query and Esco Walker, entitled, "Breaking Up a Sitting Hen."

Select reading by Jennie Dell, entitled, "Hard Times."

Select Reading by Miles Monihen, entitled, "Call a Man."

Declamation by David Dell entitled, "Not I, Not I."

Music.

Song by Miles and Henry Monihen, "Shelling Green Peas."

Question for debate was, "Resolved, that the suffrage of the people of the United States should be based upon education." Speakers: Affirmative, Frank Wible, Henry Monihen, Miles Taylor. Negative, Miles Monihen, Allison Wible, Ephraim Dell.

The judges, who were Oliver Dell, William Dell and Rhoda Monihen, decided in favor of negative. House was then open for general debate. House decided in favor of negative.

—**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

—**A Sad Story.**

Word comes from Dudley, this county, of an awful affliction that has been wrought by death. In December last sickness entered the home of one of the happiest families in that mining town and on Christmas day Mrs. Catharine Sullivan, wife of Patrick Sullivan, died, aged 32 years. Beside her husband she left four small children: the oldest being only 8 years of age and the youngest a babe only 5 days old. At the time of her death her husband was battling with a dangerous attack of pneumonia and on the 6th inst. he, too, died, aged also 32 years.

The saddest part of these calamities seems to be what followed their recurrence. Jeremiah Sullivan, jr., a brother of the deceased Patrick, was almost hourly in attendance upon his brother during the latter's critical illness, and by the time of Patrick's death was almost broken down from physical exhaustion and nervous excitement. The shock occasioned by the death was too much for him to withstand and he began immediately to show signs of mental derangement. His condition grew more serious and now he is regarded as being hopelessly insane. Application has been made to the court for Jeremiah's commission to a lunatic asylum.

—**The Dunkards Home for their Aged.**

The new home for aged Dunkards, located at Shirleysburg, will positively be ready for occupancy by April 1st. The committee on the old folks' home for Middle Pennsylvania recently visited the site, and in a subsequent report they expressed the belief that a better location could not have been selected. Being substantially built of brick, and commodious, the house is well adapted for the purpose intended. Canvassers for the necessary purchase funds are meeting with unexpected success. The object of the Dunkards is to make it not only a place for their aged members to stay, but a home where the inmates can enjoy all the advantages and privileges of a well conducted Christian family. The home is surrounded by a beautiful lawn, and the adjoining lots are well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees. The Dunkards are a denomination of Christian people numerically strong in Pennsylvania, conscientious believers in their own religious doctrine, and give liberally toward the support of charitable causes affecting their own people.—*Monitor*.

—**Reformatory Notes.**

From Record of Jan. 20th.

Population, 438.

Last consecutive number, 1351.

Nine head of hogs were received on Wednesday.

York county added two to our population on Saturday last.

The shirt factory shipped two hundred dozen shirts this week.

Plowing was begun on the Reformatory farm on Monday.

Three inmates were received from Lehigh county on Monday.

No. 502 was released on expiration of maximum sentence yesterday.

No. 840 was returned to the Reformatory for violation of parole on Thursday.

No. 491 was released on expiration of maximum sentence on Saturday last.

There is a lemon tree in the green house that contains fifty-eight small lemons.

The carpentry class are manufacturing 86 stools for use in the brush factory.

The iron gratings are being placed in position at the rear of the kitchen department.

A large number of ration pans were manufactured in the tinning department this week.

The class in plumbing are placing the glue and pitch pots in position in the brush factory.

The regular monthly examinations in the different classes of our schools began last evening.

Five barrels of molasses and a large invoice of dishes were received in the kitchen department this week.

A large force of boys are engaged in removing the surplus earth near the machine shop and new cell house. The yard is also being graded.

The various connections from the new water supply to the different departments have been completed and the large Worthington pump was put in operation on Wednesday.

Officer DeForrest reports the following goods received in the clothing and shoe departments during the week: Twenty-five sides of leather, fifty-eight dozen hose and twenty yards of linen crash.

The following inmates were released on parole this week as a result of the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers on Friday last: Consecutive Nos. 546, 597, 769, 915, 963, 986, 1007, 1026, 1030, 1058, 1072 and 1073.

On making our reportorial visit to the different departments on Thursday morning we were escorted through the green house where we saw a large number of beautiful flowers in bloom, among which were several begonias, lilies, etc., which present a gorgeous appearance.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mixed Goods and RED FLANNELS, also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock BOOTS AND SHOES and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know TIMES ARE DULL and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable PRODUCE in exchange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

HOLIDAY SLIPPERS.

I have the finest line of HOLIDAY SLIPPERS ever brought to Huntingdon, and will sell them at prices that will astonish you.

Winter Footwear of every description.

SPECIAL ATTENTION!

I have arranged to do repair work promptly and satisfactorily.

Boots and Shoes made to measurement.

Geo W. Yocum
Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

AGENTS NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Pheasant, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of agency of the estate of Henry Pheasant, deceased, late of Union township, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

G. W. PHEASANT,
Calvin, Dec. 4, '93. Agent.

AGENTS WANTED.

To canvass for the sale of our HOME-GROWN NURSERY STOCK. NEW PROFIT SHABING SYSTEM. Salary and expenses paid. **W & T. SMITH CO., The Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y.** Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established, and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to **MUNN & CO.**, who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address **MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.**

MET DEATH IN THE FOG.

AN AWFUL REAR-END COLLISION IN NEW JERSEY.

The D. L. & W. Dover Express Crashed Into by an Orange Local Train Near the Hackensack Bridge—Terrible Scenes of Suffering on the Jersey Marshes.

Dense fog that lay like a thick blanket over the marshy Hackensack (N. J.) meadows was in part the cause of one of the most shocking railroad wrecks that have occurred near New York in recent years. The apparent recklessness of an engineer and the almost criminal loss of reason on the part of a brakeman helped to cause a rear-end collision. At 8.25 a. m., an hour when thousands of men were traveling from their homes in New Jersey to their offices, workshops or places of business in the city, the Dover express train was stopped at a signal station on the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, west of the bridge over the Hackensack River. It was a few minutes behind time on its way to New York, and it was followed closely by a local train from South Orange. The engineer of the local train sent his locomotive along at a rapid pace without regard to the fog, and neglected to follow a long-standing order to slacken speed as he approached the dangerous place where the express train was waiting.

A brakeman had started back from the express train to flag the local train, but he suddenly lost his self-control in the moment of peril, and returned to implore the passengers on the rear car of his train to jump for their lives.

A few men who heard the warning had time to escape. It was too late to stop the momentum of the local train with the air brakes, and the oncoming locomotive dashed into view through the mantle of fog and crashed into the rear end of the express train, wrecking three of the cars.

There followed an awful scene of death and suffering. From two telescoped cars were flung the bodies of a number of dead and dying men, while within the cars were imprisoned other men who had been hurt seriously, and whose appeals for help were harrowing to hear. Fortunately the wreck did not take fire, or the disaster would have been even more terrible.

Those killed were:

William R. Adams, thirty-two years, Milburn, N. J.; crushed about the head; taken to Volk's Morgue.

William Ferguson, Summit, N. J., fifty-five years; auditor in the Western Union Building, New York; father of Frederick Ferguson, who was among the injured; died at St. Mary's Hospital.

John Fish, Summit, N. J.

Edward Kinsey, Bernardsville, N. J., late of West Bergen.

Edward Morrell, twenty-three years, Summit, N. J.; son of Richard Morrell, steel rail manufacturer of Newark; taken to Volk's Morgue, Hoboken, N. J.

Walter R. Purinton, Short Hills, N. J., forty years; glue manufacturer at 197 Water street, New York; taken to Crane's Morgue.

J. H. Rimmer, Summit, N. J.; member of the New York Consolidated Exchange and cashier for S. W. Boocock, 80 Broad street, New York; taken to Christ's Hospital.

Patrick J. Ryan, Milburn, N. J.; florist; unmarried; brother-in-law of William R. Adams, who was also killed; taken to Volk's Morgue.

William H. Turner, Basking Ridge, N. J., bookkeeper for Chandler, Dill & Seymour, New York; taken to Crane's Morgue.

Those fatally injured were: Harry S. Cowan, twenty-eight years, Basking Ridge, N. J., employed in the office of the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company in New York City; back broken.

Frederick Ferguson, twenty-five years, Summit, N. J. He was employed with his father in the auditing rooms of the Western Union Building. Cannot survive amputation of leg.

Carl H. Schultz, Jr., twenty years, Basking Ridge, N. J.; frightfully injured about chest and head.

More than thirty men and women were badly injured.

As the collision occurred at a remote place, on an embankment shut off by the marshes from the nearest village, there was delay in securing assistance for the injured persons, a number of whom were carried to hospitals in Hoboken and Jersey City.

The locomotive of the accommodation passed nearly half way through the combination car, that is, up to the smokers' part of it. Then the smokers' half was driven along into the second car. The result was that the passengers in the smoker were forced back with seats, cushions, twisted iron bars and broken glass and wood in a heap against the accommodation's engine head. As for the passengers in the second car, many of whom were ladies, they were swept forward by the invading car and piled up in a mass of wreckage against the rear of the third car.

The army of over a hundred men, who promptly began the work of rescue, deserve great praise. When the crash occurred several passengers were thrown bodily through the windows. Their bodies lay where they fell, upon the ground alongside the train. One old man, who had been thrown out of a smoking car window, lay dead beside the last car of the accommodation, which shows that the crash carried both trains the length of the accommodation before they stopped. He was horribly mangled. Beside the third car of the accommodation lay another old man, who looked like a farmer, his head thrown back, his gray beard extended upward, and his eyes half open, but with no life in them. He also had received a shocking wound. A third body lay beside the second car of the accommodation, but the man's head was not visible. It looked as if it had been driven into his body between the shoulders. The track was strewn with clothes torn from the bodies of the victims; here a vest, there part of a coat or pair of trousers. The scattered fragments of clothing were used to cover the dead.

Five minutes after the collision the volunteer rescuers were hard at work carrying out the injured. Car doors and cushions and backs of car seats were extemporized into stretchers. It was remarkable the number of doctors who appeared to be on the two trains, fully twenty of them stripping off their coats and turning in. As soon as the first shock of the accident was over, the women took up the work of nursing the injured, standing beside the sufferers with smelling salts and linen bandages, while the doctors did their work. The scene was a terrible one. Fathers, with sons and daughters and brothers, were among the unfortunate passengers. The dead and wounded in some instances were mangled in an awful way. Heads were crushed out of shape and bodies were dismembered. One man was taken from the smoker whose legs were crushed into a bloody pulp from his waist down. He lived to be placed in an ambulance and was conscious. The stomachs of two others had been cut as with an adze, and their entrails fell as they were carried to the wagons. Women fainted and men trembled as they

stood by and saw what a minute's carelessness had caused.

For fifty-five years, or since the organization of the Morris and Essex Railroad, it has been the boast of its officers that they never killed a passenger. That boast can never be made again. One of the reasons assigned by some of them for the safety of this part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system was the fact that no Sunday trains are run except one milk train late at night. They argue that Christian men of sobriety and conscience are drawn to seek work on a road that does not require them to work on Sunday, and that the immunity of the road from accident was due to the high character of its employees. Certain it is that the managers of the road never look with favor upon modern innovations in the shape of block signals, and their good fortune as regards collisions in the past has not arisen from any superiority of mechanical appliances.

A \$50,000,000 BOND ISSUE.

Secretary Carlisle Offers That Amount For Subscription.

Secretary Carlisle, of the Treasury, has issued the following circular offering for public subscription an issue of bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000:

By virtue of the authority contained in the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury hereby offers for public subscription an issue of bonds of the United States to the amount of \$50,000,000, in either registered or coupon form, in denominations of \$50 and upward, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Proposals for the whole or any part of these bonds will be received at the Treasury Department, office of the Secretary, until 12 o'clock noon, on the first day of February, 1894. Proposals should state the amount of bonds desired, whether registered or coupon, and the premium which the subscriber proposes to pay, the place where it is desired that the bonds shall be delivered, and the office, whether that of the Treasurer of the United States or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, where it will be most convenient for the subscriber to deposit the amount of his subscription. Failure to specify the above particulars may cause the proposal to be rejected.

As soon as practicable after the first day of February, 1894, the allotment of bonds will be made to the highest bidders therefor, but no proposal will be considered at a lower price than 117.223, which is the equivalent of a three per cent. bond at par, and the right to reject any and all proposals is hereby expressly reserved. In case the bids entitled to allotment exceed the bonds to be issued, they will be allotted pro rata.

Notices of the date of delivery of the bonds will be sent to the subscribers to whom allotments are made as soon as practicable, and within ten days from the date of such notice subscriptions must be paid in United States gold coin to the Treasurer or such Assistant Treasurer of the United States as the subscriber has designated, and if not so paid the proposal will be rejected.

The bonds will be dated February 1, 1894, and when payment is made therefor, as above, accrued interest on both principal and premium from February 1, 1894, to date of payment, at the rate of interest realized to the subscriber on his investment, will be added.

All proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and should be distinctly marked "Proposals for subscriptions to five per cent. bonds."

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

The action of Secretary Carlisle in announcing a bond issue was not generally known, even in Treasury circles. Among officials who were cognizant of his intentions, the opinion was expressed that he acted none too soon. Treasury gold is rapidly on the decline. The bonds are, of course, to be purchased for gold only, so the Treasury gold will be built up to the extent of the bond issue. This, however, it is anticipated, may only give temporary relief. Gold may be paid into the Treasury for bonds one day and the very next day the same gold may be withdrawn by presenting legal tender notes or coin certificates for redemption.

The effect of the bond issue, however, will be to give the Treasury more money, whether gold or currency is immaterial, and ease up Government finances, at least for the present.

STATE OF TRADE.

A Decided Improvement in the Business Situation.

Bradstreet's says that its trade reports bring evidence, not only of much that is encouraging regarding the outlook, but that the tide has actually turned. It appears, beyond question, that the depression in industrial and commercial lines has for some time been at low ebb, and that a movement in the direction of an expansion of the volume of business has appeared. The pendulum which swung in one direction from May last year until 1894, should soon be seen swinging in the opposite direction. There is direct evidence that the tide is rising at various points.

Dun's Review says: "Business has distinctly improved since the new year came, and the gain is no longer visible only in speculative markets. It is the only kind of improvement that has in it possibilities of lasting, because it is based upon actual increase in the production by industries. As all rejoice to see it, there is perhaps a little disposition to reckon the gain greater than it is as yet, but several large establishments have started with part force, hoping to increase, and more smaller works have started than have stopped. Orders from dealers whose stocks approach exhaustion form a prominent cause; another is the widely prevalent impression that action at Washington will be more satisfactory than many have expected; and a belief that in any case the situation will not be changed until goods now in the works can be marketed has weight in some trades. Whatever the causes, even a moderate gain is most cheering."

ACCIDENT IN CUBA.

A Cow on the Track Causes the Death of Sixteen Persons.

A frightful accident has occurred on the Timina-Matanzas Railway at a point eight miles from Cumanayagua, in the province of Matanzas, Cuba. A passenger train was going at good speed, when it ran into a cow that had walked suddenly on the track.

One of the cars was thrown two hundred yards off the track. The engine was derailed and several of the cars were piled up on each other. Help was at once sent to the scene of the disaster. Sixteen persons were taken out of the wreck dead. Nine others were badly wounded.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The rival New Jersey Senates at Trenton met and adjourned without doing any business; the Attorney-General's opinion is believed to hold that the Democratic Senate is legally organized, but that the credentials of Senators-elect, if apparently proper, should be accepted; the Republican Senators, in caucus, decided to adhere to their position.

NELSON BEARDSLEY, aged eighty-six, President of the Cayuga County National Bank, at Auburn, N. Y., for the past fifty-four years is dead. His brother, Roswell, has been postmaster of North Lansing, N. Y., since John Quincy Adams's administration.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON and Senators Hill and Dolph attended the Bar Association meeting at Albany, N. Y., and Governor Flower's reception.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided that foreign corporations may hold, buy and sell real estate in the State. The decision affects the title of property worth \$25,000,000.

GEORGE BEISIEGEL and Frank Smith, assistants to State Game Protector George M. Schwartz, were drowned in Irondequoit Bay, near Rochester, N. Y., while searching for nets of illegal fishermen.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES STEVENSON was escorted to the Senate Chamber at Albany, N. Y., and presented to the body by Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan. A recess was taken and the members paid their respects to him.

HENRY HEIST was hanged at Gettysburg, Penn., for the murder of Emanuel Monn, a fellow woodchopper, last February.

HUNGRY, unemployed men in Newtown, N. Y., drove Italian laborers away from the public works authorized by the Town Board and forced the contractor to employ citizens.

JOHN E. BUTLER, a disbarred lawyer, who was recently found guilty of forging his mother's mark to a deed, was sentenced, at Boston, Mass., to State's prison for five years.

JOHN G. JOHNSON, at Long Island City, N. Y., obtained a verdict of \$5000 for the death of his son, who was killed in the accident to the returning race train on the Long Island Railroad, at the Parkville tunnel on June 20 last.

South and West.

JOHN HENRY GEAR, of Burlington, member of Congress from the First Iowa District, was nominated for United States Senator to succeed James F. Wilson, at a caucus of the Republican members of the General Assembly.

An engine with eight men on board was crossing the Austin Creek (Cal.) Bridge when the bridge gave way and the engine went into the creek. All the men, except Conductor Brown, were drowned.

PINE RIDGE (South Dakota) Indians are dying like sheep from grip. They rely on their medicine men.

JOHN BUCHANAN, an ex-convict, who criminally assaulted Mrs. A. Munger and Miss Allie Harrison near Manchester, Mo., has been lynched by a mob.

JOHN H. GEAR was elected United States Senator by the Iowa Legislature.

ALEXANDER REOS, cashier of the First National Bank of Lead, South Dakota, has been arrested, charged with embezzling \$24,893.

MRS. ANNA AUSTIN has been elected Mayor of Pleasanton, Kan., by a majority of eight in a total vote of 338, of which women cast 123.

MRS. MARY DE MOON was killed by a folding bed, which collapsed, at San Francisco, Cal.

Washington.

SECRETARY CARLISLE wrote to Senator Voorhees saying that if Congress does not come to the relief of the Treasury he will be compelled to issue bonds under the Resumption act.

The share of the United States in the cost of suppressing the African slave traffic is \$108.83.

WILLIAM N. HAILMAN, of Laporte, Ind., has taken the oath of office as Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The President nominated William J. Buchanan to be Minister to the Argentine Republic. The Senate rejected the nomination of J. Scott Harrison, brother of the ex-President, to be Customs Surveyor at Kansas City.

At the White House Mme. Yli, wife of the Chinese Minister, Mr. Yang Yli, was introduced to Mrs. Cleveland by Mrs. Grosham. The call lasted for half an hour. Mme. Yli is quite a pretty little lady. She was attired in the full dress affected by her countrywomen of the nobility, while her cheeks were painted a bright vermillion.

The official trial board of the new United States cruiser Olympia announced her speed as 21.69 knots, earning a premium of \$300,000 for her builders.

OFFERS made for the new Government bonds led Secretary Carlisle to think subscriptions would reach 200,000,000, and the price go to 120, thus reducing the interest to 2½ per cent.

Foreign.

A MAN named Courbet, his wife and daughter was found dead in a Paris tenement house, having committed suicide by inhaling the fumes of charcoal.

THE Umzili tribe in Pondoland, South Africa, has defeated Chief Sigau in battle. Two hundred and fifty of the blacks were killed.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA, in an interview, said he thought that the Brazilian insurgents could not hold out more than two months longer.

SEVERE fighting has occurred between the troops and the guerrillas around Carrara and Massa, in Italy. Eight of the rioters were killed.

The first cotton laden American steamer which entered the Manchester (England) Ship Canal created much interest. Manchester hopes to absorb the whole of the cotton trade.

A STATE of siege was proclaimed in Carrara and Massa di Carrara, in Italy, the scene of the recent anarchist disturbances.

CHOLERA has appeared at Anvelais, near Charleroi, Belgium. There were twelve deaths from the disease. Many of the inhabitants have been attacked.

FIFTY men of the Netheroy garrison were killed in the bombardment of that place by the Brazilian insurgents.

OVER 100 native nomads, with their flocks, were killed by earthquakes in Urga, Mongolia.

THERE was rioting by Anarchists in Berlin, the police charged the mob; many persons were hurt and a large number of arrests were made.

THE Commissioner of Patents has adopted a plan of publishing each day a list of the patents which expire on that date; heretofore this important information has never been made known to the public.

DEFEAT OF HORNBLOWER

HIS NOMINATION TO THE SUPREME COURT REJECTED.

Twelve Democrats, Fifteen Republicans and Three Populists Vote Against, and Eighteen Democrats and Six Republicans Vote for His Confirmation.

By a vote of 30 to 24, the United States Senate rejected the nomination of William B. Hornblower, of New York, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Justice Blatchford.

At 12.45 the Senate, on motion of Senator Hill, went into executive session and the Hornblower nomination was at once taken up. Mr. Hill opened the fight against it. His tone was dispassionate and his manner quiet. He did not reflect upon the President or upon the personal character of the nominee. Almost his entire speech was devoted to criticism of the policy of selecting for so exalted an office a man of so limited an experience as Mr. Hornblower.

Senator Vilas, following Mr. Hill, made a strong plea for confirmation. He antagonized the Senator from New York in regard to the qualifications of Mr. Hornblower for the office, and asserted that the preponderance of testimony was in the latter's favor. During the course of his speech Senator Vilas took occasion to read the letters from a number of prominent attorneys of New York City and elsewhere throughout the country referring to the high personal character and ability as a lawyer of Mr. Hornblower.

Senator Vilas concluded his speech at 4.40 and was followed by Senator Pugh, who as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee made a review of the proceedings of the committee and sketched the reasons for its action. He opposed confirmation on the general ground that Mr. Hornblower was not sufficiently eminent in his profession to entitle him to the distinction.

Senators Gray, of Delaware, and Mitchell, of Oregon, the latter a Republican, both urged confirmation. Finally argument was exhausted and the Senate proceeded to vote. The result was a victory for the majority of the Judiciary Committee.

On the motion to sustain the adverse vote of the Judiciary Committee the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Call, Carey, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Higgins, Hill, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Murphy, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pugh, Quay, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vest, and Wilson—30.

Nays—Messrs. Berry, Blackburn, Brice, Caffrey, Gordon, Gray, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Hunton, Lodge, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Oregon; Morgan, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Ransom, Villas, Voorhees, Walthall, White, of California, and White, of Louisiana—24.

The vote against Mr. Hornblower was composed of 12 Democrats, 15 Republicans, and 3 Populists. The vote in his favor was made up of 18 Democrats and 6 Republicans.

Among those paired in opposition to confirmation were: Allison, Butler, Colquitt, Camden, Dixon, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Jones, of Nevada; Manderson, Pascoe, Power and Vance.

Those paired in favor of confirmation were: Aldrich, Cameron, Davis, Cullom, Hale, Lindsay, McMillan, McPherson, Morrill, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Turpie and Washburn.

HOLOCAUST IN MEXICO.

Many Men, Women and Children Burned to Death.

Advices have been received from the Sierra Mojada mining camp in Mexico, of a terrible holocaust. In the lower part of the town were a number of huts, located very close together.

These were set on fire by a band of unknown incendiaries, and before the occupants could escape eleven men and several women and children were burned to death. Ten others were burned so badly that they will die.

Electrics.

There ought to be an electric machine to log the memory; we forget too much and learn too little. We know what's best but forget it at the wrong time. Brain action should be like a flash. There are thousands now suffering intensely with neuralgia. Let them remember the cure, St. Jacobs Oil. Its effects are electrical.

Millions of Dollars

Are annually lost because poor seed is planted now, when you sow you want to reap. For instance, A. M. Lamb, Penn., made \$5800 on ten acres of vegetables; R. Bey, Cal., cropped 1218 bushels Salzer's onions per acre; Frank Close Minn., 100 bushels of spring wheat from two acres; A. Hahn, Wis., 1410 bushels potatoes per acre; Frank Winter, Montana, 216 bushels of pounds oats from one bushel planted. This is what Salzer calls reaping.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 10c to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten sample packages of farm seeds Catalogue alone, 5c postage.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—*Christian World, London, Eng.*

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon Will be sent with every bottle of Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. Ordered by mail, postpaid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Are your lungs sore? Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup will cure them. 25c. at druggists.

Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

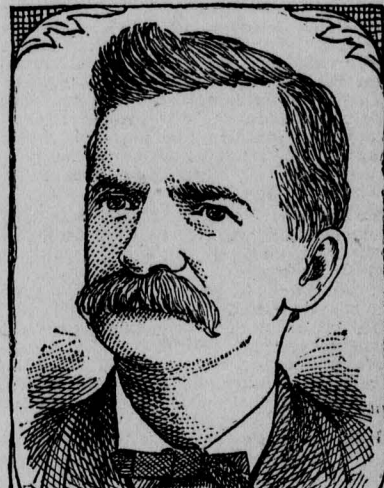
"Sweet Sixteen."

Hood's calendar, always a welcome guest, has made its appearance for 1894, and is more beautiful than ever. The head is that of a lovely girl just "sweet sixteen," in delicate and natural colors. Besides being a thing of beauty, it is especially valuable for the general information presented.

The figures are plainly printed in pleasing and harmonious colors, and the effect is most satisfactory. The calendars can be obtained of any druggist, or by sending six cents in stamps for one and ten cents for two to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Over eight millions of them were printed to supply the immense demand.

These calendars are issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the well-known medicine which has gained such renown by its wonderful cures in cases where the blood was poisoned or impure. The great laboratory in which it is made has a capacity for fifty thousand bottles a day, and is the largest building in the world devoted to the manufacture of a medicine. The sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla in all sections of the country are enormous. The proprietors have never claimed that it would cure every ailment, but they show by thousands of testimonials that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood, builds up the system and cures those diseases caused by impure blood and debility, such as scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. It is a great preventive of the grip, and it restores the wasted vital forces after a siege of that dreaded malady, fortifying the system against future attacks. The fact that great care is exercised in the preparation of this medicine, and that nothing has ever been claimed for it except as warranted by previous cures, has much to do with the confidence felt by the public in its curative powers. The motto of the proprietors is, "It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story," and it is what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, as shown by the published statements of persons whom it has cured, that has placed it at the head in the field of medicine in the present day.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.



A DUTY TO THE PUBLIC

"I felt it a duty to the public to send this certificate. I had the grip in the winter of '91 and '92 so severely that it deprived me of the use of my arms so that my wife had to dress and undress me. I tried five doctors and not one accomplished anything. Then I determined to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had taken one bottle I had the use of my arms, thank God. These are facts and can be verified by many persons here. I am pastor of the M. E. Church." C. W. CLAPHAM, Church Creek, Md. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills.

FREE. If you have not received one of the August Flower and German Syrup Diary Almanacs for 1894, send your name and address on a postal at once, asking for *Almanac No. 30*, and you will receive by return mail, free of all expense, one of the most complete illustrated books of the kind ever issued, in which you can keep a Daily Diary or Memoranda of any matters you desire. Write quick, or they will be all gone. Address

G. G. GREEN.

WOODBURY, N. J.

Thin Children Grow Fat on Scott's Emulsion, because fat foods make fat children. They are thin, and remain thin just in proportion to their inability to assimilate food rich in fat.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is especially adaptable to those of weak digestion—it is partly digested already. Astonishing how quickly a thin person gains solid flesh by its use!

Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

BAD BLOOD is a source of much suffering. The system should be thoroughly cleansed of all impurities, and the blood kept in a healthy condition. S. S. S. removes all taint of whatever origin, and builds up the general health.

For three years I was so troubled with malaria poison that life lost all its charms; I tried mercurial and Potash remedies, but could get no relief; A few bottles of S. S. S. made a complete and permanent cure.

J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our Book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MADE PURE

LETTERS FROM HAWAII.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS WITH THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Willis Asked to Explain—President Dole Wants to Know Whether He Intends to Enforce His Demands With Arms—Willis Says Dole Insulted President Cleveland.

President Cleveland, in a brief note of transmittal, sent to Congress the latest correspondence relating to Hawaii. It comprises some brief notes of Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, which are unimportant, but the chief features of it are letters passing between Minister Willis and President Dole, in one of which the Minister complains of an utterance of President Dole as reflecting on the President of the United States, and a letter from President Dole, in which he specifically inquires if Minister Willis's instructions authorized the use of force. Both these matters appear to have been settled by the receipt of the last message of the President to Congress and the last instructions of Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis.

The interest felt in Hawaiian affairs was manifested in a striking manner when President Cleveland's message, transmitting the latest diplomatic correspondence on the subject, was laid before the House of Representatives.

The House insisted on hearing all the correspondence read—a most unusual thing—and every word was heard in the remotest corner of the hall, so absorbed was every one in listening to the clerk as he read.

The following is the letter of transmittal: "To the Congress:

"I transmit herewith dispatches received yesterday from our Minister at Hawaii, with certain correspondence which accompanied the same, including a most extraordinary letter, dated December 27, 1893, signed by Sanford B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government, and addressed to our Minister, Mr. Willis, and delivered to him a number of hours after the arrival at Honolulu of a copy of my message to Congress on the Hawaiian question, with copies of the instructions given to our Minister.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, January 20, 1894.

The letter of December 27, to which the President refers, was sent to Minister Willis by Mr. Dole, and part of the language is herewith presented:

"I desire to call your Excellency's most serious consideration to the dangerous and critical condition of this community, arising, I must respectfully submit, out of the attitude which you have assumed, and the language which you have used in public, and in communications to the Government, and also out of the published letter of the Secretary of State of the United States and the President's message on the subject of the restoration of the Monarchy.

"This Government has most earnestly sought from you and through our representative at Washington, from your Government, some assurance that force will not be used, and has failed to obtain it. Your action has unfortunately aroused the passions of all parties and made it probable that disturbances may be created at any moment.

"I am informed by military authorities that while the force at your command is sufficient to destroy this city, it is insufficient to suppress any general rising and conflict of armed forces and insurrections, or to prevent the loss of life and property.

"This Government is reluctant to believe that this condition of affairs was contemplated or expected by yourself or by the President of the United States.

"I have therefore to ask you to inform me, with the least delay, whether you hold instructions to enforce your policy with the use of arms in any event."

Minister Willis was more than surprised at receiving such a letter, and in reply asked the charges so unjustly put forward should be made more specific. To this Mr. Dole answered that the special message of the President of the United States had rendered any further correspondence on the subject unnecessary.

Believing that the charges, whether so intended or not, reflected upon the President, Mr. Willis again insisted that the desired specifications be furnished as soon as convenient, but up to the time of the steamer's departure, no answer had been received. In a letter to Secretary Gresham, Mr. Willis says:

"This delay in answering is a great surprise and regret. I am fully prepared to show that every step taken by the representatives of our Government has been in the direction of peace and good order, and that the military preparations of the Provisional Government were in progress at the time of my arrival."

The remainder of the correspondence consists of the full text of the letters, of which the material portions have been quoted.

MANY CHINESE BURNED.

The Fate of Women and Children in a Blazing Temple.

The latest advices from Shanghai, China, by the steamer Peking, give details of an appalling calamity at Ningko which resulted in the horrible death by fire of nearly 300 Chinese women and children.

An annual theatrical performance in honor of the gods was being given in the temple. Over 400 were present, the women and children being on the balconies of the two stories of the temple, while the men were in the yard. The performance was on a large stage in the temple yard. The audience were eating and drinking, and many were smoking.

A boy carelessly threw a cigarette which he had been smoking into a heap of straw at the foot of the stairs leading to the second story of the temple. The straw was dry and instantly blazed up, burning the staircases and thus cutting off all escape from the top floor. There was a wild rush for safety. Some were trampled to death, some jumped out of the windows and were dashed to pieces on the stone pavement below, while the greater part of the women sat in their seats paralyzed by terror and were burned alive or suffocated by smoke.

The fire engines from the foreign settlement in Ningko were promptly on hand, but could do nothing to stop the flames. In an hour and a half the temple was in ruins. Many bodies were so badly burned as to be unrecognizable.

HALF-GROWN fawns, little bigger than sheep, are coming down in great numbers over the railroad tracks from the northern counties of Maine to the more sheltered parts of the south. Some pot-hunters are slaughtering the poor little creatures as they trot unsuspectingly over the ties in search of warmer woods and better forage.

THE anathema annually pronounced against the French since the invasion of 1812 at the Christmas mass in the St. Petersburg churches was omitted last year on account of the Franco-Russian entente.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

20TH DAY.—After acting upon unimportant bills on the calendar the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hill, at eighteen minutes before one o'clock went into executive session to consider the Hornblower nomination and remained there until adjournment. The nomination was rejected by a vote of thirty to twenty-four.

21ST DAY.—Mr. Hoar spoke on the President's latest Hawaiian message.—The debate on the bill for the repeal of the Federal Election laws was begun.

22D DAY.—Discussion over the extension of the Civil Service law and the repeal of the Federal Election laws occupied most of the open session.

23D DAY.—The Clerk read a letter from Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, resigning his seat in the Senate, to take effect on January 24. The reason for the resignation is that Senator Walthall's health has not been good for several years and he thinks the climate of Washington does not agree with him.—The bill appropriating \$50,000 for a monument to General John Stark was passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 15 nays.—Messrs. Peffer and Allen introduced resolutions denouncing Secretary Carlisle's proposed bond issue.—Mr. Vest spoke for repeal of the Federal Election laws.

The House.

26TH DAY.—Mr. Boutelle tried again to force his Hawaiian resolution before the House and was ruled out of order by the Speaker.—Debate on the Tariff bill under the five-minute rule was begun.

27TH DAY.—The day was devoted to five-minute debate of the Wilson bill.

28TH DAY.—Debate on the Wilson Tariff bill was continued; it was voted that the wool schedules should go into effect with the rest of the act.

29TH DAY.—Debate on the Tariff bill was continued; Mr. Burrows's amendment substituting the wool schedule of the McKinley bill for that of the Wilson bill was defeated.

30TH DAY.—Debate on the Wilson Tariff bill continued; there was a sharp personal controversy between Messrs. Dalzell and Johnson.—Mr. Johnson's proposal to put steel rails on the free list was defeated.

31ST DAY.—The amendment to substitute the agricultural section of the McKinley bill was beaten, sixty-three to 116.—At 11.17 the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Richardson in the chair. Brief speeches on the Wilson bill were made by Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Coombs, Mr. Mercer and Mr. Simpson. The amendment proposed by Mr. Hitt provided that when a country imposed a tax on American products which this country imported free, the existing rates be imposed. The hour of 5.30 having arrived the House took a recess without acting on Mr. Hitt's amendment. At the evening session the speakers were Mr. Talbert, Mr. Charles W. Stone and Mr. Wheeler.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

KANSAS has 125 Chinese.

JAPAN has 100 National banks.

JAPAN opposes foreign immigration.

ENGLAND's wealth is \$50,000,000,000.

CONGRESS costs the country \$8000 a day.

AUSTRALIA has 9000 organized Socialists.

GREAT BRITAIN contains 26,226 Americans.

STRAWBERRIES are in bloom at Lexington, Ga.

SMALLPOX is reported spreading in Chicago.

FARMERS are establishing colonies in Texas.

EASTERN WASHINGTON is suffering with great floods.

PRARIE fires are doing much damage in Oklahoma.

The Nicaragua Canal Company has been reorganized.

TWIN sons of Charles J. Frost were drowned at Joliet, Ill.

TORPEDO are plenty in Maine at seventy-five cents a bushel.

THE depression in Canada is greater than for thirty years.

THE importation of firearms into Sicily has been prohibited.

ATLANTA, Ga., wants the Grand Army Encampment for 1895.

NEVADA has 6,000,000 acres of tillable land and only 182,583 in cultivation.

TWENTY-SIX railway systems, covering 50,000 miles, centre at Kansas City, Mo.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED saloons have closed in New York City within the past six months.

FRENCH exhibitors will demand compensation for their losses in the World's Fair fire.

SINCE October more Europeans have left the United States than have landed here in the same period.

THE appraisement of the Stanford estate has been filed. The total valuation of San Francisco property is \$17,638,319.

CHICAGO's grain and provision trade last year amounted to \$250,000,000, making it the leading market in the world for those products.

THE prospects of the wheat crop in the Punjab, India, are unusually good. The area planted shows an increase of six per cent.

BETWEEN 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels of wheat have been destroyed in the wheat districts of Eastern Washington by continued rains.

BRADSTREET'S SAYS: Special telegrams from leading trade centers bring evidence, not only of much that is encouraging regarding the outlook, but that the tide has actually turned.

ARGENTINA, in the midst of its summer, is suffering the plague of locusts once more. The pampas are dry and cattle are dying. In the lower provinces the wheat promise is excellent.

OWING to the bereavement of Governor Boies, of Iowa, consequent upon the recent death of his daughter, there was no demonstration on the occasion of the induction into office of his successor.

HOLOCAUST IN MEXICO.

Many Men, Women and Children Burned to Death.

Advices have been received from the Sierra Mojada mining camp in Mexico, of a terrible holocaust. In the lower part of the town were a number of huts, located very close together.

These were set on fire by a band of unknown incendiaries, and before the occupants could escape eleven men and several women and children were burned to death. Ten others were burned so badly that they will die.

THE New York State Federation of Labor in session at Albany, by a vote of twenty-three to seventeen, adopted a resolution thanking Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, for pardoning the three Anarchists, Neebe, Fielden and Schwab, imprisoned for complicity in the Haymarket dynamite massacre.

Great Human Endurance.

President Jeremiah Head, of the section of Mechanical Science of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in his annual address calls attention, among other things, to the power in man to withstand varying atmospheric pressures. "Thus, although fitted for an extreme atmospheric pressure of about fifteen pounds to the square inch, he has been enabled, as exemplified by Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell in 1862, to ascend to a height of seven miles and breathe air at a pressure of only three and a half pounds to the square inch, and still live. And on the other hand, divers have been down into water eighty feet deep, entailing an extra pressure of about thirty-six pounds per square inch, and have returned safely. One has even been to a depth of 150 feet, but the resulting pressure of sixty-seven pounds per square inch cost him his life. There are, however, extreme cases. Most men experience great inconvenience at an altitude over two and one-half miles, and few can stand the rarefied atmosphere above the three and a half mile limit in the Andes or Himalayas. So, too, with the increased pressure; few can long withstand the benumbing effects of fifty feet below the surface in water; although the knowledge of the ease with which the normal pressure may be again reached lends courage and assurance, very important factors in such cases, to the daring experimenter; while the extreme labor of descending mountains or the uncertainties of balloon action are deterrent in the other direction.—St. Louis Republic.

Capture of a Fishing Frog.

A curious denizen of the deep, captured by Landlord Stephen D. Barnes and his men while fishing in the Kill von Kull, has been on exhibition at Bergen Point, N. J. Its mouth is nearly as wide as the head, which is very broad. Its body is narrow compared with the head, and tapers gradually to the tail. It is an inhabitant of the bottom of the sea, where it burrows in the mud. It is supposed to entice smaller fishes within reach of its great jaws by means of two long and tasseled tentacles, which it slowly waves to and fro. From this belief the monster is known as the "angler," or "fishing frog."—San Francisco Chronicle.

CURES OTHERS

A TERRIBLE CASE OF DROPSY CURED.

JNO. MALLON, Esq., No. 21 McLean St., Mt. Adams, Cincinnati, O., writes: "I was sick with dropsy, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became feverish; always thirsty, lost all strength, stomach became painful, breath short and had to give up work. The best physicians in Cincinnati, failed to help me. My limbs and body were swollen to enormous size, and I was suffering terrible agony. The doctors all said I could not get well again, that I was liable to drop dead at any moment. My wife sent for the priest, to prepare me for death. While waiting for death, I remembered reading of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and thought I would try it as a last hope. When I had taken three bottles, I was almost well. The swelling entirely disappeared and I was soon able to resume work. My health is better now than it has been in twenty-five years."

JOHN MALLON, Esq., said I could not get well again, that I was liable to drop dead at any moment. My wife sent for the priest, to prepare me for death. While waiting for death, I remembered reading of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and thought I would try it as a last hope. When I had taken three bottles, I was almost well. The swelling entirely disappeared and I was soon able to resume work. My health is better now than it has been in twenty-five years."

WHY NOT YOU?

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELINGS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA,

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per Box. Sold by all Druggists. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$5, but at the price of the shoe in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who rush our shoes.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 30 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is \$500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, salicylic acid or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Mucic Cyphlene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK BERRY CO., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS—THOMAS P. SIMPSON. Washington, D. C. No a r'y fees until Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide

IN all receipts for cooking requiring a leavening agent the **ROYAL BAKING POWDER**, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Transporting Fuel to Montana Mines.

Over in the Elkhorn country a novel method of wood carrying from the mountain sides to the railroad is in vogue. Wood slides have been discarded, also the more difficult wagon hauling, the pack mule being the substitute for both. Eighteen of these burden bearers are employed carrying fuel down the steep declivities. Saddles crossed by double half-circled iron loops or hooks and girted by broad leather belts, form the pack fixtures in use. Each mule carries one-quarter cord of four-foot wood to the load, the string of eighteen animals transporting four and one-half cords at every trip. This method of moving the fuel is said to be the best yet experimented with.—Helena (Montana) Herald.

Bloodhounds were recently tried in Indianapolis, Ind., to run down a murderer.

Don't Fold Your Letters to the Queen.

A useful piece of information to any of those suffering from that dreadful infliction cacoethes scribendi, and who, in consequence feel themselves impelled to write to Queen Victoria, will do well to bear in mind is that they must on no account fold the paper on which they have written. No communication which bears evidence of having been creased will ever fall into Her Majesty's own hands. The proper method is to write on thick, glossy white paper and to dispatch the missive in an envelope which fits it. Any folded communication never reaches the Queen, for the simple reason that she won't look at it. All such letters are opened by the mistress of the robes, and as a rule their contents never get beyond her, or if the letter is of importance it is returned to the writer with directions how to forward it.—London Letter.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas) World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:

BREAKFAST COCOA, PREMIUM NO. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER.

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you

FREE.

Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

NYNU-4

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.



Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel. EXTRA WEARING QUALITY. Thousands of Rubber Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM and don't be persuaded into an inferior article

One bottle for fifteen cents, } by mail.
Twelve bottles for one dollar, }

R.I.P.A.N.S

Ripans Tabules are the most effective recipe ever prescribed by a physician for any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels.

Buy of any druggist anywhere, or send price to

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

"The More You Say the Less People Remember." One Word With You,

SAPOLIO

Continued from first page.

pains to look up her movements, her suggestions made and advice given along the line of the past which has resulted in achievements of vast importance to the world, go among the professions of our own country and times, go into the counting rooms of commerce, go into the wholesale rooms of large cities, go into the places of merchandising both large and small in the country towns and rural districts, go into the manufacturing establishments of all kinds, go upon the lecturers' platform, go into our school rooms and see who is there directing the minds of our children, go into our hospitals and asylums, go into the temperance movement and see who is at its head in many places, go to the missionary field and inquire how many have gone from this fair land of light into lands of idolatry, superstition and heathen night.

In all these different places and avocations, as well as others not mentioned in this list, women will be found engaged in attending to the work and duties assigned them in all of these places, not only putting in her time, but meeting the approbation of her employer by doing the work assigned her in an efficient manner equal to her masculine companion, if not superior in some departments. This is another reason why she should have the right to cast her vote.

Again, she is compelled to obey laws that she has no voice in creating. She is taxed and made pay tribute to sustain a government in which she has no representation. Who could blame her then if she would bring about another Boston Tea-party or something else on that line.

It is claimed by some that woman's nature disqualifies her from attending to the duties of elective franchise.

Well, we have already followed her into many places where she has gone without the assistance of man. Let us now follow her into some places where she accompanies her brother, her husband, father and other male attendants. The brother, husband, father and others, in their trips of travel to foreign countries take their sisters, wives, daughters and feminine attendants with them on these trips of sight seeing and pleasure seeking. Go to the fashionable boarding places and places of fashionable summer resorts and you will see them of all ages and sexes mingling together. Take a trip to the great fairs and expositions of our country and there will be seen this same commingling of males and females. Visit the theatres and museums and lo, woman is there along with her masculine companion. Go to the churches, to the ball room, to the market places and even to our courts of justice and you will find man taking woman with him to all of these places.

Now if woman's nature permits her to accompany man to all of these places, why it does seem to be a very logical conclusion that there cannot be any impropriety in her accompanying him to the polls and depositing her ballot.

G. W. McCLAIN.

The Vice President tells a Story.

From the Washington Post.

Vice President Stevenson told the following story to a group of senators the other night:

There was an old darkey in Southern Illinois who wanted to join the ministry. He had progressed, through many years of trial and tribulation, from the position of chief hog stealer and hen-roost robber of the community to the mourners' bench, to member-

ship, to a deaconate, and finally to the dignified office of sexton and chief bell ringer of the white folks' church in the same town. He couldn't read, but his granddaughter Lucindy could, and he made her read to him every evening from the good Book. He was finally brought before the board for examination, which was conducted as follows:

"Brer 'Lias, do you know the Bible?"

"Yas, praise de Lawd."

"Brer 'Lias do you believe it to be the word of God?"

"Yas, dat I do, praise de Lawd"

"Do you believe the parables?"

"Dat I do. Every wud ob dem par'bles is fads, sho' nuff. Gospel troof."

"Do you know any of them well enough to repeat, Brer 'Lias?"

"Dat I do. I knows dem all, but dat one of Potiphar and Jezebel is de truest an' mos' powerful one ob all. Hit goes dis away: You see Potiphar was a ridin' down in his charyit f'm Je'usalem into Jerico. He drove 'lon lil bit w'en long come Jezebel. She say: 'White man, gimme a ride;' an' he done tuk her up behin' him in his charyit. An' dey went erlong a lil furder an' fell among t'ieves. An' dey say: 'Frow down Jezebel!'

"An' Potiphar, he say, 'Let him among you widout sin cas' de fus' stone.'

"But dey sey all de louder, 'Frow down Jezebel!'

"An' finally he frow down Jezebel. But dey warn't satisfied, an' yel, 'Frow down Jezebel!'

"An' den he frow her down ergain. An' den dey yell out, 'Frow her down some moah.' An' he frow her down seben times. But dey was dat mean dey warn't satisfied no how, an' dey kep' a hollerin'; 'Frow down Jezebel!' An' he frow her down sebhenty times seben. An' ob de remains dey gaddered up sebhén basketsful."

Scientific Slaughtering.

Very few people have any idea what rigid economy is practiced at the great slaughtering plants. Scientific men are constantly cudgeling their brains to devise valuable chemical properties and new compounds in materials heretofore wasted or imperfectly utilized, says the *Drover's Journal*.

The cross roads butcher who kills a few animals a week, throwing away a large part of the offal, must make a large profit on the meat sold, but modern utilization of by products makes it so the slaughterer who does business on a large scale could much better afford to sell the meat without profit than to waste what the old-fashioned small butcher could not utilize.

The packing business as at present carried on utilizes a great number of products which were formerly allowed to go to waste. For instance, the stomach of hogs, instead of being sent to the rendering tanks are now used for the manufacture of pepsin. Pig's feet, cattle feet, hide clippings and the pith of horns, as well as some of the bones, are used for the manufacture of glue. The paunches of the cattle are cleaned and made into tripe. The choicer parts of the fat from cattle are utilized for the manufacture of oleo oil, which is a constituent of butterine, and for stearine. Large quantities of the best of the leaf lard are also used for the manufacture of what is known as "neutral," also a constituent of butterine. The intestines are used for sausage casings; the bladders are used to pack putty in; the undigested food in the cattle stomachs is pressed and used for fuel; the long ends of the tails of cattle are sold to mattress makers, the horns and the hoofs are carefully preserved and sold to the

manufacturers of combs, buttons, etc. Many of the large white hoo's go to China, where they are made into jewelry. All of the blood is carefully preserved, coagulated by cooking with steam, then pressed and dried and sold to fertilizer manufacturers. All of the scrap from rendering operations is carefully preserved and dried and sold for fertilizers. Bones are dried and either ground into bone meal or used for the manufacture of bone charcoal, which is afterward utilized for refining sugar and in some other refining processes.

"The Wholesome Educator of Millions."

1894

Semi-Centennial Volume.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER
For Fifty Years the Leading Illustrated National Family Weekly Paper of America.

Contributors of The Ledger.

The following gives only a partial list of the distinguished writers who will contribute to the LEDGER during 1894:

Edward Everett Hale	Mary Kyle Dallas
Mrs. Ballington Booth	Mrs. N. S. Stowell
George Kennan	Amelia E. Barr
Mary Lowe (Dickinson)	Anna Katherine Green
"Josiah Allen's Wife"	Theodore Roosevelt
Charles F. Holder	Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth
Hjalmar H. Boyesen	Washington Gladden,
Helen Campbell	D. D.
John Habberton	Hon. Thomas Dunn
S. P. Cadman	English
Mrs. M. A. Kidder	E. Werner
Eben E. Rexford	Helen V. Greyson
Elizabeth Olm	Dr. Charles C. Abbott
E. A. Robinson	Prof. Felix L. Oswald
Hon. James Bryce	Olive Thorne Miller

Features of the Ledger.

Some of the features which will make the LEDGER interesting to young and old are here enumerated:

Novels of American Popular Information	Humorous Anecdotes
Life	The Woman's World
Novels of Foreign Travel	Short Stories
Novels of Southern Society	Explorations
Novels of Adventure	Household Advice
Novels of Metropolis	Poems and Ballads
tan Life	Home Culture
Biographical Sketches	Health Suggestions
Popular Sketches	Articles of Travel
Principles of Etiquette	Historical Sketches
Stories of Adventure	Popular Miscellany

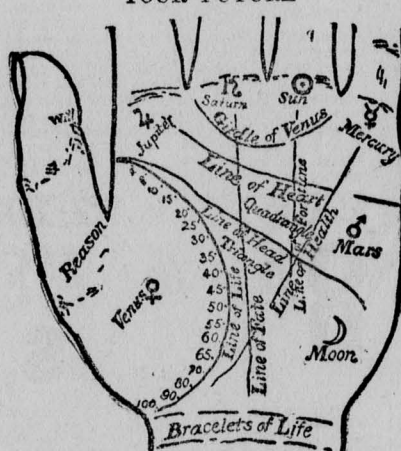
A Four Dollar Paper for Two Dollars.

Our Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter and Fourth-of-July numbers, with beautifully illuminated covers, will be sent without extra charge to all our subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2.00 A YEAR.

Free Sample Copies on Publication. Address ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, Publishers, Corner William and Spruce Sts., New York.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram, which is a reproduction of the length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. No second or third prize of art. Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints presented. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite pictures of art, each valued at \$2.50, and a superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy," which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost \$300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different fumes of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only \$2.00, and you will really get over \$25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB, strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. THE MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY, intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

A LIBERAL OFFER, ONLY \$2.50 FOR

THE MAPLETON ITEM

and DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Send your subscriptions to this office

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office in West end of Juniata House.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. WOPE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS.

JAMES S. WOODS,

Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

CARPET WEAVER.

Dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

You Have MONEY

and want DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, CARPETS, Etc.

We Have DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Etc.,

and want MONEY.

Let's Swap.

Call and see us. We have all wool Henrietta at 40c to \$1.10, storm serge 50c to 65c; extra fine dress robes \$7.50, worth \$16 to \$18; other dress goods from 7c up; Men's suits \$2.85; all wool suits \$4.50 to \$8.50, worth from \$7.50 to \$12.00.

CARPETS,

From 16, 18, 25 to 37 cents, worth 25 to 50 cents; Rag Carpet, extra wide, 25 to 35 cents; Brussels, 50 cents; Stair Carpet 12 to 25 cents; Matting 12 cents. 150 UMBRELLAS, from 30 cents to \$1.32, worth 50c to \$5.50.

Ladies' Shoes.

We have Ladies' Oxford 65c to \$1.25; Ladies' fine Shoes 65c to \$2.00. MEN'S SHOES, 90c to \$3. A fine Sewing Machine, \$19.50, worth \$35, warranted for five years. Special bargains in millinery and ladies' hats 8c up. Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Summer Jackets, all wool, from \$1.65 to \$6.50, worth from \$3 to \$12. We have special bargains coming in every few days, besides the many special bargains we have not room to mention.

C. B. CRUM'S Bargain Store, SALTILLO, PA.

\$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,

Box 880,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by sending away from home.

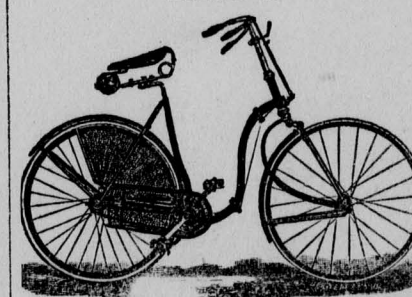
Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

D. S. DRAKE,

DEALER IN—



G GOODS,

Electrical Supplies and Work.

New Wheels Kept in Stock.

Special Prices Quoted for Cash.

Old Wheels Taken in Exchange. Repairing Done & Parts Furnished.

Cor. 6th & Penn Sts.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Do You

FEEL SICK?



Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, . . .

TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have LIVER COMPLAINT, . . .

TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, . . .

TAKE RIPANS TABULES

For OFFENSIVE BREATH AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, . . .

TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

RIPANS TABULES

take the place of

A COMPLETE

MEDICINE CHEST

and should be kept for use in every family. . .

EASY TO TAKE, QUICK TO ACT.

SAVE MANY A DOCTOR'S BILL.

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Box (6 vials), 75 cents. Package (4 boxes), \$2.

For Free Samples address

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.

10 SPRUCE STREET, - - NEW YORK.